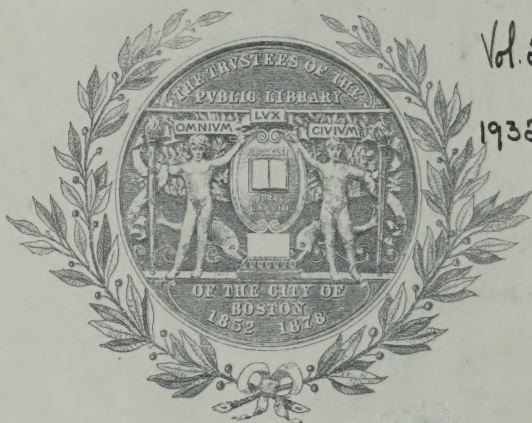


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National Association for the
Advancement of Colored People

June 30, 1933
69 Fifth Avenue New York City



Twenty-third Annual Report
of the
National Association for the Advancement
of Colored People
for 1932

*A Summary of Work and
an Accounting*

1932 1931 1930 1929 1928 1927 1926 1925 1924 1923 1922 1921 1920 1919 1918 1917 1916 1915 1914 1913 1912 1911 1910 1909 1908 1907 1906 1905 1904 1903 1902 1901 1900 1899 1898 1897 1896 1895 1894 1893 1892 1891 1890 1889 1888 1887 1886 1885 1884 1883 1882 1881 1880 1879 1878 1877 1876 1875 1874 1873 1872 1871 1870 1869 1868 1867 1866 1865 1864 1863 1862 1861 1860 1859 1858 1857 1856 1855 1854 1853 1852 1851 1850 1849 1848 1847 1846 1845 1844 1843 1842 1841 1840 1839 1838 1837 1836 1835 1834 1833 1832 1831 1830 1829 1828 1827 1826 1825 1824 1823 1822 1821 1820 1819 1818 1817 1816 1815 1814 1813 1812 1811 1810 1809 1808 1807 1806 1805 1804 1803 1802 1801 1800 1799 1798 1797 1796 1795 1794 1793 1792 1791 1790 1789 1788 1787 1786 1785 1784 1783 1782 1781 1780 1779 1778 1777 1776 1775 1774 1773 1772 1771 1770 1769 1768 1767 1766 1765 1764 1763 1762 1761 1760 1759 1758 1757 1756 1755 1754 1753 1752 1751 1750 1749 1748 1747 1746 1745 1744 1743 1742 1741 1740 1739 1738 1737 1736 1735 1734 1733 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National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
 69 Fifth Avenue, New York City
 January, 1933

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I give and bequeath to the "National Association for the Advancement of Colored People," incorporated in the year 1911, under the Laws of the State New York the sum of.....

.....

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Dollars to be used for the purposes of the said Association.

Vol. cont.

Aug. 17, 1938

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FOREWORD

Nineteen Thirty-two marked simultaneously one of the most difficult and critical years of the Association's history and at the same time one of its most successful years. Appeals to it trebled, while its income in the third year of the depression was sharply reduced. Most significant, however, is that the decrease in branch memberships was remarkably small when one considers that today the Negro unemployed is approximately four times the Negro proportion of the population in the United States. During this crisis Negroes especially are showing a realization as never before of the absolute need for the work of the N. A. A. C. P.

As will be noted in the report, the N. A. A. C. P. has broadened its program to include militant and specific attacks upon the economic barriers in the path of the Negro. This increased activity, which met with marked success in many instances during 1932, does not imply any lessening of the activities of the Association in its fields of legal defense, legislative work, the broad struggle for civil and political equality and for the building of aggressive and intelligent public opinion on both sides of the color line for full justice.

Despite the loss, because of decreased income, of the services of valued workers, the Association has not only continued to function on this broadened program but to achieve a greater percentage of victories in the struggles it has undertaken than at almost any time in its history.

A remarkable development during 1932 was the increased activity of the 327 branches of the Association. For many years the general public has thought of the N. A. A. C. P. generally because of the activities of its National Office. During the present critical period the branches of the Association have undertaken of their own initiative and have fought through to successful conclusion local cases, many of them of great significance. No longer are these branches thought of in their respective communities as merely fund-raising bodies but are looked upon as actively functioning units for the attacking of local problems.

It is hoped that the readers of this report will thoughtfully consider the important struggles told of in the pages which follow and will be inspired by the recital to give active support to the Association and its program.

Chapter I.

THE STRUGGLE FOR JOBS AND ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

THE MISSISSIPPI FLOOD CONTROL PROJECT

Complaints having come into the National Office over a period of several months as to the treatment of Negroes, bordering on peonage, in the work being done under the War Department to control the floods along the Mississippi River, Miss Helen Boardman, a college graduate and trained investigator, was asked to make an investigation of these conditions.

Miss Boardman's report disclosed that:

1. Colored American citizens were being employed with the funds of the United States Government at an average wage of ten cents an hour, and that they were being worked almost without exception on a twelve-hour day, with a seven-day week and no holidays and no pay for overtime; that these long hours were in force despite the fact that all the projects were from six weeks to six months ahead of schedule.
2. The wages of colored labor ranged from one to three dollars for a twelve-hour day, with very few cases of the three-dollar wage. The average wage was ten cents an hour.
3. A commissary system was in effect in most of the camps, thus insuring that the contractor would not have to pay more than maintenance for his labor. In many instances Negro laborers paid out from fifty to seventy-five per cent of their wages in commissary charges or other items imposed by contractors.
4. The attitude of many contractors toward their Negro labor was reminiscent of slavery at its worst. Men were beaten on the slightest pretext and discharged without pay on the slightest provocation.
5. Colored men worked under the most unsanitary conditions in crowded, floorless tents, no provision being made for the disposal of garbage and disease being rampant.

The investigation by Miss Boardman was completed in July and in August a copy of her report was sent to President Hoover with the request that the machinery of the federal government be set in motion to correct the conditions cited. The report was sent also to Secretary of War Patrick J. Hurley and to Attorney General William DeWitt Mitchell, also to twenty-six United States Senators whose interest the National Office felt it could enlist.

President Hoover referred the Association's letter and the report to the War Department and from this point on for several weeks there was correspondence between Major General Lytle Brown and other officials of the Department, in which it could be seen clearly that the War Department was attempting to whitewash the whole matter. A long letter from General Brown, a native of Nashville, Tennessee, showed that he had been angered by the fact that the investigator's report had been sent to President Hoover rather than directly to him as Chief of Army Engineers. He did not deny that conditions existed as given in the report but instead excused the low wages paid to Negroes by saying the government made it a policy to pay the wages customary in the region in which work was being done. He excused the long hours by saying flood control work was of an emergency nature, but he failed to explain why twelve-hour double shifts were necessary when all the work was six weeks ahead of schedule and some of it six months ahead. General Brown attempted in his letter to belittle the reports of brutality by saying that no names and addresses of men mistreated were given when he knew it was worth a Negro's life to give out this information. Instead of meeting the issue squarely, General Brown suggested that the men complaining take their cases to the courts.

The National Office sent a copy of General Brown's letter to President Hoover who referred it to Secretary of War Hurley, together with the Association's covering letter to the President. Secretary Hurley wrote:

"I regret that General Brown did not assure you of a thorough, unbiased and fair investigation of your complaints. I will do so now. Accordingly, the President of the Mississippi River Commission has been directed to institute such an investigation. Should the results show that wrong in any way is being inflicted on the labor engaged on the Mississippi River project, appropriate action will be taken by me to apply the necessary remedies."

Closely following this letter from the Secretary of War came a letter from General Brown asking for the name and address of the investigator for the N. A. A. C. P. so that arrangements might be made for testimony to be given at an inquiry being instituted by Secretary Hurley. The National Office promptly offered to produce the investigator at the time and place of the hearing, whereupon a second letter was received from General Brown stating:

"Should you desire the testimony of your investigator to be taken I will transmit his name and address, with the desire, to the President, Mississippi River Commission, and he will make all arrangements for the testimony."

The National Office immediately upon receipt of this communication wrote the Secretary of War declining to send the investigator "or anyone connected with this Association to Vicksburg or to any other city in Mississippi for investigation." The Association's letter stated further: "We do not believe that in the atmosphere which prevails in the State of Mississippi . . . any person, white or colored, connected with this organization could be heard without intimidation or insult and possible bodily injury." Offer was made to produce the investigator in either Washington or New York and to have the testimony given orally or in the form of a deposition. (Up to this time it was not known to the War Department or to the President that the investigator was a white person and a woman.)

The Association's protest against a hearing in Mississippi had its effect, for on September 14 the National Office received from the War Department, through F. H. Payne, Acting Secretary of War, a letter stating:

"Brigadier General George B. Pillsbury, Assistant Chief of Engineers, has been designated to hear and interrogate your investigator under oath at the Office of the Chief of Engineers in Washington."

Through correspondence with General Pillsbury the date for the hearing was set for September 22, when Miss Boardman appeared and testified before General Pillsbury. She was accompanied by the Association's Secretary. Although Miss Boardman gave the facts as recorded in her report, on the morning of September 23 a statement from General Pillsbury appeared in the press as follows:

"I interrogated Miss Boardman the entire morning but I was unable to secure from her any specific evidence of mistreatment of Negroes by contractors other than the general statement that camps and food were unsanitary."

The National Office contradicted this statement through a press release and in this same release charged the War Department with attempting to whitewash conditions in the flood control area. A telegram was sent President Hoover asking that he order a full and searching investigation and that he issue an executive order requiring the prevailing rate of wages on federal construction contracts and the eight-hour law on the Mississippi Flood Control project. To this telegram the Assistant Secretary of War replied that the Chief of Engineers (Major General Brown) had instructed the President of the Mississippi River Commission "to conduct a full, detailed, and impartial investigation of the charges set forth. The President, Mississippi River

Commission, is now conducting this investigation. The report will be made available for your examination. You may be assured that this Department will take suitable measures to correct abuses of labor, if they are disclosed as a result of this investigation."

President Hoover's Commission

No reply was made by the President to the Association's request, on September 24, that he order an investigation of the conditions which the War Department was trying to conceal; but the newspapers of October 26 and 27 carried dispatches to the effect that President Hoover had, on October 26, appointed a commission "to investigate charges that private contractors were mistreating Negro laborers on federal flood control projects along the lower Mississippi River." The statement from the White House said:

"Charges have been laid before the President that some of the private contractors doing work for the government . . . are paying unreasonably low wages to Negro employees, overcharging the men at the contractors' commissaries, keeping their camps in very unsanitary condition, and in some cases resorting to physical violence in the treatment of the men."

The commission appointed by the President consisted of Dr. Robert R. Moton, of Tuskegee Institute; Hon. James A. Cobb, Judge of the Municipal Court of the District of Columbia; Mr. Eugene Kinckle Jones, Executive Secretary of the National Urban League; and Lieutenant Colonel U. S. Grant, 3rd. When the appointment of this commission was announced the National Office, convinced that an aroused public opinion had forced President Hoover to act, expressed the hope, in its press releases, that the report of the commission would not be delayed as long as was the report of a previous commission, also headed by Dr. Moton, appointed by Mr. Hoover in 1927 when he was Secretary of Commerce. The report referred to was made public two years after the investigation was made. To date no report has been made by the President's commission, and so far as is known the commission has not begun its investigation; in fact, as late as the middle of December it was reported to be "without funds" to proceed.

Senator Wagner's Resolution

In a personal interview granted the Association's Secretary and the Assistant Secretary by Senator Robert F. Wagner of New York, the Senator promised to introduce in the United States Senate a resolution demanding a senatorial investigation

of the appalling conditions in the Mississippi Flood Control area reported by the N. A. A. C. P. The Association's request of Senator Wagner was made to prevent a whitewash by the War Department. This interview with Senator Wagner took place in September, at his offices in New York, and true to his promise, upon the re-convening of Congress, he did introduce, on December 12, a resolution for the authorization of the Committee on Commerce or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof "to investigate the labor conditions prevailing upon the Mississippi flood-control project and, as soon as practicable, to report to the Senate its findings and its recommendations." The resolution was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

As soon as Senator Wagner's promise to introduce this resolution was secured, the National Office communicated with each of the United States senators asking support for the resolution, and by the time the resolution was introduced thirty-nine senators had pledged themselves to vote for the resolution. The Association's branches, too, were active in bringing pressure to bear upon their respective senators. Many of the branches held mass meetings protesting against the peonage conditions in the Flood Control camps and urging support for Senator Wagner's resolution.*

Boulder Dam: The N. A. A. C. P. joined with the National Bar Association, composed of colored lawyers, in protest against the refusal of the Six Companies, Incorporated, Hoover Dam contractors, to employ Negro workmen at the \$165,000,000 government project at Boulder City, Nevada. Joint effort culminated, in the middle of June, in the employment of several Negroes and more were being added from time to time but the number employed in no way approached what it should have been out of the total of 4,000 workers on the project.

*The resolution was favorably reported by the Senate Committee on Commerce on January 12, 1933, with the recommendation that a select committee of three senators appointed by the Vice-President be authorized to conduct the investigation. It was then referred to the Senate Committee on Audits and Control by which committee it was amended and passed on February 14. The appropriation of \$10,000 provided for in the resolution was cut to \$1,000. The resolution was nursed carefully through the Senate by Senator Wagner and he watched every day to see when senators whom he knew to be enemies of the measure were off the floor. On February 22, Washington's Birthday, he judged his best chance had come and called for the resolution. It was passed with the reservation that senators not on the floor of the Senate at the time of passage would be given a specified number of days in which to register objections. The time expired without such objections being raised.

The committee to make the investigation for the Senate was appointed on April 6. It consisted of Senator Robert F. Wagner, chairman; Senator Gerald P. Nye of North Dakota and Senator Hubert D. Stephens of Mississippi.

When complaints were first made to the National Office, the Association's Field Secretary, Mr. Pickens, who was making a tour of the West, went to the vicinity for a conference with officials of the Department of Labor Office at Las Vegas. Mr. Pickens learned that all the workers on the project were secured through the Department of Labor Office and that of the 3,300 men then employed not one was colored.

On May 4 the N. A. A. C. P. and the National Bar Association, through a delegation to Secretary Ray Lyman Wilbur of the Department of the Interior presented a joint memorandum the charges in which were substantiated by affidavits. Among the charges were:

1. That no Negro was allowed to set foot within Boulder City, Nevada, a government reservation built to house the workers. Two Negro bootblacks were required to travel 22 miles from Las Vegas to Boulder City and back daily, in order to ply their trade.

2. That despite a labor turnover as high sometimes as 300 men a day, Negro applications filed in October, 1930, and in the spring and summer of 1931 had not been acted upon.

3. That the Department of Labor maintained an office at Las Vegas and through this office all persons at work on the Dam had been hired; that, however, this office had recommended no Negroes for work.

4. That despite the contract specifications that United States service men were to be given preference in employment, Negro ex-service men had been refused jobs.

5. That about 3,300 men were at work on the Dam with not a single Negro employed, though there were among the men working sixty foreigners.

The memorandum placed responsibility for the exclusion of Negro workers squarely upon the shoulders of the Secretary of the Interior, of whom the delegation made the following specific requests:

1. That the United States Department of Labor Office maintained at Las Vegas for the purpose of supplying labor for work on the Dam be instructed to certify Negro workmen to the Six Companies when they apply for work on the same terms as workmen of other races.

2. That the Department of the Interior state emphatically to the Six Companies that it is the expressed wish of the government that there be no discrimination in employment against Negroes and that it will not countenance or approve discrimination of this character.

Secretary Wilbur informed the delegation that he had personally conferred with the contractors in charge of work at Boulder

Dam and had requested immediate steps to end the barring of Negro workers; that the United States government had expressed itself as being opposed to the color bar against Negroes.

Presentation of the protest to Secretary Wilbur was made by the Association's Secretary and it was seconded by Judge James A. Cobb of the Municipal Court, Washington, D. C., and Mr. Charles H. Houston of Howard University. The other members of the delegation were: Mr. Josiah F. Henry of Baltimore, Vice-President of the National Bar Association; Mr. Augustus W. Gray, President of the Washington Bar Association; Miss Emma F. G. Merritt, President, and Mr. A. S. Pinkett, Secretary of the District of Columbia Branch of the N. A. A. C. P. Congressman Oscar DePriest, who was in a committee meeting which he could not leave, was represented by his secretary, Mr. Morris Lewis.

Following the visit of the delegation to Secretary Wilbur no immediate action was taken toward placing colored men on the working force at Boulder Dam. Therefore, the National Office communicated with Mr. Wilbur, who, on June 6, wrote:

"Replying to your letter of June 2 . . . would say that this matter was discussed with Mr. W. A. Bechtel, President of the Six Companies, Inc., when here recently. Mr. Bechtel stated that he knew nothing of any refusal of employment to colored people, that he was favorable to their employment where qualified to do the work, and that he would take steps to see that this was done on his return to Boulder City. . . ."

Later Mr. Wilbur wrote:

"The contractor has promised to employ colored labor, as you have been advised, but at present no new employees are being added to the force; on the contrary, it is being reduced, and if the appropriations before Congress are not granted it will mean not the employment of additional men, white or colored, but the discharge of additional men. To advise people to go there under these conditions is, therefore, not justified. When the time comes for increasing the force, colored labor will be given consideration . . ."

The Congress had made an additional appropriation, on June 9, of \$2,000,000, and so the National Office instructed colored people awaiting work on the Dam to see to it that their applications were properly filed and to communicate with the National Office if discrimination continued. It could be plainly seen that Secretary Wilbur and the Six Companies were resting on the tech-

nicality that Negroes would be employed "when additional men were hired," in other words, when the force was increased. This in spite of the fact that the turnover in the then working force ran as high as eighty a day, new men replacing those who were dropped or for other reasons quit. A letter was written to Secretary Wilbur calling attention to this large turnover and asking that colored applicants be considered.

During all this time a committee in San Francisco, headed by Leland S. Hawkins, a director of the National Bar Association, and President of the San Francisco Branch, N.A.A.C.P., had been working on this matter. This committee conferred with President W. A. Bechtel of the Six Companies and renewed the demand that Negroes be employed.

Upon reading in the press that Senator Tasker L. Oddie had wired a protest to the Department of the Interior against the payment of workers on the Hoover Dam in scrip, which forced them to trade at the company stores, the National Office communicated with Senator Oddie asking that a study of the discrimination against Negroes be included in the "thorough investigation" threatened by him.

Only about fifty Negroes have been given employment on the Dam, but the efforts being made by the N. A. A. C. P. and the National Bar Association have been strengthened in that Mr. Floyd C. Covington, Executive Secretary of the Los Angeles Urban League went, for the N. A. A. C. P., the National Urban League and the National Bar Association, to Las Vegas to see what could be done to iron out difficulties which had arisen between local groups of colored people and to provide decent living conditions for the colored men already employed. The report submitted by Mr. Covington is a valuable one and affords a splendid working basis for the three organizations interested in this project.

Proposed Legislation Against Discrimination on Public Works: Having in mind the treatment of Negroes on the Mississippi Flood Control and the Hoover Dam projects, the Association's National Legal Committee during the year gave consideration to the introduction of bills in Congress and in state legislatures prohibiting discrimination against Negroes on account of race in employment on federal, state and municipal

contracts. Learning of the interest of Representative Joe Crail of California in Negro labor, the Association suggested to him that he introduce in Congress such a bill as it had in mind, and on July 7 Mr. Crail did introduce a bill "to prohibit discrimination and intimidation on account of race or color in employment under contracts for public buildings or public works in the United States, and fixing penalties therefor."*

Other Relief Measures: Senator Robert M. LaFollette of Wisconsin, in January, introduced in the United States Senate a bill providing for a federal appropriation in conjunction with the states for the relief of the unemployed. This bill authorized the appropriation of \$375,000,000 to be immediately available, \$125,000,000 of which should be expended in the fiscal year ending June, 1932, and the balance in the fiscal year from that date to July 1, 1933, forty per cent of the sum to be matched by the states.

In a conference with Senator LaFollette in Washington, the Association's Secretary pointed out that in the opinion of the National Office the bill as first drafted did not provide for sufficient safeguard against discrimination on account of color. Senator LaFollette admitted that he recognized this insufficiency, but felt that opposition to the bill was already so great it would create a practically insuperable barrier against its passage if such amendment was attempted.

*Early in the new year Representative Henry J. Richardson, Jr., colored member of the Indiana Legislature, introduced and pushed through the House of Representatives a bill prohibiting discrimination because of race or color in the giving of employment on state and municipal building projects. Mr. Richardson's bill was modelled on the Crail bill, copy of which had been sent to Indiana by the National Office. The bill passed the upper house also and was signed by Governor Paul V. McNutt on March 11. In February a similar bill was introduced in the New York State Assembly by Assemblyman James E. Stephens, colored member from New York City, and was referred to the labor committee. Still a third bill is being pushed in the Illinois State Legislature by the colored member, William E. King, by whom it was introduced, and by the legal committee of the Chicago Branch of the N. A. A. C. P. The National Office has sent the Indiana bill as a model to other branches in the hope that this legislation will be introduced in other state legislatures and passed. On April 8 an amended civil rights bill, introduced in the New York State Assembly by Assemblyman Stephens in 1930, providing that there shall be no discrimination on account of race or color in employment on public works, passed the upper house and was signed by Governor Lehman. The measure is known as the Stephens-O'Brien Public Utilities Bill.

In June Senators LaFollette, Edward P. Costigan and Robert F. Wagner arranged for a hearing in Washington to which the People's Lobby invited fifteen organizations throughout the country, to demand that Congress enact relief legislation and vote adequate appropriations for public works and construction. The hearing was held on June 20 and the N. A. A. C. P. was represented by its Assistant Secretary, Roy Wilkins. In his statement before the committee Mr. Wilkins pointed out that as bad as conditions were among white people they were infinitely worse among Negroes. Statistics were cited which showed that Negroes suffered disproportionately from unemployment. The N. A. A. C. P. joined in the plea that the federal government pass direct relief legislation so that conditions throughout the country might be alleviated.

The Pymatuning Reservoir Project: In May the New Castle, Pennsylvania, branch of the N. A. A. C. P. referred to the National Office correspondence it had had with the State Employment Office with regard to the employment of Negroes on the Pymatuning Reservoir project in Crawford County. This correspondence showed that the Superintendent of the State Employment Office had in hand one hundred registrations of colored men but that because of the decision of persons higher in authority than himself he could do nothing. The National Office took up this matter with Governor Gifford Pinchot and the Governor gave his assurance that a number of colored men had been given jobs on the project. Nevertheless, it was found later that the only colored men employed were three in the food department and one as waterboy. Thereupon, further communication was had with the Governor who again gave assurance that colored men would be given jobs.

Illinois Central Railway Trainmen: Appeal was made to the N. A. A. C. P. by colored employees of the Illinois Central Railroad for protection against the murdering and assaulting of colored men by whites, who sought the jobs held by the colored men. All these murders and assaults had taken place in Mississippi, the men having been attacked while on duty, some of them while their trains were in motion. The Association was advised that colored employees in conference with representatives of the Illinois Central Railroad had been told that they could not be assured any protection except through the company's special agents, and that because of the refusal of the city and county authorities to cooperate with these special agents, the murders and assaults continued. The National Office communicated with the Special Agents' Office at Chicago telling of the information it had received, of the desire of the

Association to do whatever it could for the colored men, and asking that the Association be given the benefit of any information the railroad authorities might have on the matter. Reply came that the company had found itself powerless because of inability to procure legal evidence against those committing these crimes; that "the state and national governments are the only ones who can successfully investigate, prosecute and properly punish."

The National Office then took the matter up with the Department of Justice through a personal visit to the Department at Washington by the Secretary. The Attorney General's Office was interested and was eager to go into the case provided some law could be found on which to hang justification for investigation by the Department of Justice. Both the Attorney General's Office and the Association's Legal Committee made diligent search of the law but no statute covering the matter could be found. Thereupon the National Office got in touch with various influential white and colored citizens in Mississippi and worked out a plan for a series of public statements and other procedure bringing pressure to bear on law enforcement officials to see that the killings and assaults be stopped. In this way, public sentiment in Mississippi was crystallized and as a result five white men were arrested, who later confessed to the murders. The following editorial from the *Vicksburg Post* expressed the sentiment of the better thinking people of the state:

"The killings of the Negro railroad firemen are among the darkest crimes that ever blotted Mississippi. Lynching is never to be condoned, but usually the victims in such flareups have committed some heinous deed or the inflamed members of the mob believe so. But the assassinated firemen bore good reputations. Their offense was that they sought to earn their daily bread by the sweat of their brows."

During this reign of terrorization eight Negro firemen and brakemen were killed and more than a dozen wounded. Also one white man, who had been mistaken for a Negro, was shot.

New York City Subway: When the new Eighth Avenue Subway in New York City was about to be opened the National Office communicated with Mayor James J. Walker and with the Board of Transportation urging that colored men be employed. Agitation was kept up for several months and culminated in the announcement that 125 colored men had been given jobs. Eighteen of these were in change booths, the others being employed as porters and car cleaners. A number of other organizations in the city, newspapers, churches and individuals in Harlem, worked assiduously to have Negroes included in those given employment on this project.

Chapter II.

LEGAL DEFENSE

Two thousand appeals per year, exclusive of perhaps another fifteen hundred going to local branches, is a conservative estimate of the requests for aid from the N. A. A. C. P. These appeals are for all varieties of assistance. The Association makes two conditions upon which it enters a case, though each case is judged upon its merits by the National Legal Committee. These conditions are: 1. Does the case involve color discrimination? 2. Is some fundamental citizenship right of colored people involved?

Typical of a great many cases of discrimination in which action was taken by the Association in 1932 are the following:

Greyhound Bus Lines: Numerous complaints about segregation of Negro passengers were made to the National Office, these complaints arising in northern states which do not have jim crow transportation laws. This segregation is practiced by either of two methods: (1) the colored passenger is sold a numbered, reserved seat which reservation invariably calls for the seat in the rear of the bus, or (2) the passenger is directed by the bus driver to the rear seat and is intimidated into occupying it; in some instances he is forcibly made to occupy the seat or is ejected from the bus. On March 30 the Assistant Secretary laid a protest before the Pennsylvania Public Service Commission at Harrisburg on the segregation being practiced by the Pennsylvania Greyhound Transit Company, one of the subsidiaries of the Greyhound Lines. The Commission stated that if the N. A. A. C. P. wished to object to segregation on the buses it would set a date for a hearing on the specific question and the Association would then be given an opportunity to present its witnesses. Mr. J. B. Walker, vice-president of the Greyhound Lines, has assured the National Office on several occasions that the Greyhound management does not segregate Negro passengers and that it has issued bulletins to its drivers, agents and district managers cautioning them against treating Negroes otherwise than as other passengers are treated. Despite these assurances segregation by the Greyhound Lines in all sections of the country continues. Several colored people have brought suits and one man in Kansas City, Missouri, was awarded five hundred dollars by a jury for discrimination which he suffered on a Greyhound bus.

Ludington Airlines: Miss Vidella Lee of Jamaica, New York, reported that on July 10, 1932, she spent six hours in and about the Pennsylvania Station in New York City attempting and failing to secure passage on one of the planes of the Ludington Airlines to Washington, D. C. In response to its letter of protest against the treatment of Miss Lee, the National Office was advised by the general sales manager that "it is not and will not be the policy of our company to exclude any person applying to our company for transportation because of color."

Hotels: On September 2 Dr. B. Price Hurst of Washington, D. C., his mother, Mrs. John Hurst, his son, John Hurst and a friend Dr. J. E. H. Taylor, were refused accommodations at the Prince George Hotel in New York City after reservations had been made for them in response to a telegram from Montreal. Mr. Arthur Garfield Hays is bringing suit under the New York Civil Rights Act. The Hotel Latham and the New Yorker, which refused Dr. Hurst and his party after they reached New York, are included in the legal action.

Hotel Elevators: Protest was made by the Association against the refusal of the Hotel Claridge to accommodate Negro radio performers who sought to go to the studios of Station WEVD on passenger elevators. After considerable discussion the Hotel desisted from its policy of requiring Negro performers to use the freight elevators. Protest was also made against the action of the Hotel New Yorker which refused to allow the Southernaires, widely known radio quartette, to proceed to the thirtieth floor in a passenger elevator.

Olympic Games: Upon the telegraphed advice of Dr. H. C. Hudson, President of the Los Angeles Branch of the N. A. A. C. P., the National Office wired a protest to the coach of the United States girls' relay team at the Olympic games and to the president of the Olympics committee on discrimination against two colored girl runners.

The amount of legal work the Association does on its small budget is enormous. This work would be impossible without the gift of their services by Mr. Arthur B. Spingarn, chairman, and the other distinguished members of the National Legal Committee.

The Association was fortunate during 1932 in being able to add to its National Legal Committee four distinguished colored lawyers in the persons of Messrs. N. J. Frederick, Columbia, S. C.; Jesse S. Heslip, Toledo, Ohio; Charles H. Houston, Washington, D. C.; and Louis L. Redding, Wilmington, Delaware.

THE SCOTTSBORO CASES

The Association's annual report for the year 1931 told of the withdrawal of the N. A. A. C. P. from the Scottsboro Cases and the placing of further responsibility for the outcome upon the Communists operating through the International Labor Defense; also of the Association's offer to Mr. Walter Pollak, counsel for the International Labor Defense, of the use of the N. A. A. C. P. files in the Arkansas Cases and the experience of its Legal Committee. The decision in the Arkansas Cases formed the basis upon which the appeal for a writ of certiorari in the Scottsboro Cases was granted, on May 31, by the United States Supreme Court.

The cases were argued before the Supreme Court on October 10 and on November 7 decision was handed down reversing the death sentences and granting a new trial for the defendants. The decision was rendered on the ground that the trial court failed to give the defendants "reasonable time and opportunity to secure counsel" and that the same court's failure "to make an effective appointment of counsel" was a denial of due process of law.

In July the N. A. A. C. P. Board of Directors authorized the contribution out of the Association's Legal Defense Fund of \$1,000 towards Mr. Pollak's fee in the Scottsboro Cases. This contribution was made because of the Association's deep concern in the fate of the boys, and it was made despite the slanderous attacks which had been made on the Association and its officers by various speakers, writers and publications of the Communists. The money was given with the clear understanding that by the contribution the Association did not endorse the tactics used by the Communists in this case.*

*Following the verdict of guilty and sentence of death for Haywood Patterson, first of the Scottsboro defendants to be re-tried at Decatur, Alabama, on April 9, 1933, the N. A. A. C. P. issued a statement, on April 12, which said: "The N. A. A. C. P. believes that no person or organization interested in Negroes or in justice or in America and her good name can remain silent or inactive in the struggle which the verdict has made necessary." The statement then recited that although the Association still differed with the International Labor Defense methods and although the defendants had placed their case exclusively in the hands of the I. L. D., leaving the entire responsibility for the conduct of it on the shoulders of that organization, the N. A. A. C. P., "wholeheartedly offers to raise as much money as it can to be used in the best interest of the boys and to cooperate in any other way helpful to the defendants." Subsequently a conference was held with Mr. William L. Patterson, secretary of the I. L. D., and on April 20 Mr. Patterson wrote the Association stating that he would prefer having funds collected by

The Tom Carraway Case: Re-argument in the case of Tom Carraway, charged with criminal assault on a white woman in Biloxi, Mississippi, which was to have been heard in March, 1932, was postponed from time to time until October 17 when the case was argued in the circuit court at Pascagoula, by former Lieutenant-Governor Bidwell Adam. Mr. Adam's services in the case were enlisted by Attorney S. D. Redmond of Jackson, Miss., who had been interested from the beginning in Carraway's defense. Carraway was again sentenced to be hanged and the date was set for November 25. Motion for a new trial was at first denied, but was granted after the hearing commenced, because of the change in testimony of the deputy sheriff who had, at the first trial, testified that Carraway had confessed to the crime. The case goes over into the new year. The National Office has to date contributed a total of \$355.00 towards fees and expenses.

Louis and Elbert Blake: Louis Blake, a colored tenant farmer of Stephens, Arkansas, and his son, Elbert, were sentenced to death for the killing of a white plantation owner on Christmas morning, 1931, while attempting to defend their home. The white man, after a quarrel with the colored family, shot into their cabin, endangering the lives of the mother and several small children. The Camden, Arkansas, Branch of the N. A. A. C. P. became interested in the case, and Attorney Scipio A. Jones of Little Rock was retained to appeal it to the Arkansas Supreme Court. The appeal was heard in June and the Supreme Court held that the testimony was insufficient to sustain a verdict of murder in the first degree, and reduced the punishment from death to twenty-one years in the penitentiary. Petition for rehearing was filed on the ground that the Supreme Court, in-

the N. A. A. C. P. turned over directly to the I. L. D. or to Mr. Joseph Brodsky, their chief counsel, but "if this is not possible it will yet be acceptable by us that your organization render to us a weekly statement of the funds collected by you in the premises and that we send bills to the amounts so specified to you." On April 27 the Association wrote Mr. Patterson communicating the arrangement approved by the Legal Committee and the Committee on Administration for the raising and handling of funds in the Scottsboro defense by the N. A. A. C. P., which said:

"Moneys collected by the N. A. A. C. P. shall be expended by us in our discretion in the interest of the boys in the Scottsboro cases.

"The N. A. A. C. P. will, however, be willing to have informal talks from time to time with representatives of the I. L. D. in regard to moneys collected by the N. A. A. C. P. and their expenditure; and through mutual agreement the N. A. A. C. P. will pay such bills incurred by the I. L. D. for strictly legal purposes as may be mutually determined by the two organizations."

With this understanding the Association had collected, up to May 12, 1933, the sum of \$1,150.86.

stead of fixing the sentence, should have remanded the cases to a lower court for retrial. Petition for rehearing was filed in case efforts to secure reduction of sentences failed. The National Office contributed \$325. The Branch also paid \$25 on Attorney Jones' fee.

Ernest Herring: Ernest Herring, Sampson County, N. C., was convicted with his brother, Chevis, for the murder of a postmaster at Kerr, N. C., and was sentenced to death. Ernest had two trials, and in both of them the judges instructed the jury that the only worth-while evidence against him was the testimony of his brother, who had repudiated this testimony just before he himself was executed, and had stated he alone was guilty of the crime. Ernest had been tortured by being chained to a tree and told that he would be lynched unless he confessed, but he steadfastly maintained his innocence. The case was appealed to the North Carolina Supreme Court by Herring's attorneys, Henry A. Grady, Jr., and Algernon Butler. Pending the appeal, the sentence was commuted to life imprisonment by the Governor in the latter part of March. This action was based on an opinion delivered by the N. C. Supreme Court in another case, *State v. Cox*, 202 N. C. 378. The N. A. A. C. P. contributed \$100.

Windsor, Mo., Murder Case: (Case of Eual Richardson and Emmett Gallie.) The Windsor case, to which the National Office contributed \$75 for the printing of briefs to the Missouri Supreme Court, and paid traveling expenses of an investigator to go from New York, has been reversed by the Missouri Supreme Court and remanded for retrial. Gallie and Richardson were convicted of murdering an aged white woman on a lonely farm outside of the small town of Windsor, Mo., in October, 1930. The Kansas City, Mo., Branch paid the salary and local expenses of the investigator sent out by the National Office.

Wayman Berry Case: Wayman Berry, Lexington, Ky., in defending himself from a vicious dog, threw a rock which struck and killed a five-year-old white child. The feeling of the populace ran high, both the parents of Berry lost their jobs, and a lynching was threatened. It was feared that a heavy sentence would be given the boy. The National Office communicated with individuals in Lexington, since the Branch there was dormant, and contributed \$25 to aid in retaining a lawyer. The National Office suggested to these individuals that the balance of \$25 could be raised among citizens of Lexington, and this they agreed to do. Attorney O. F. Byron was retained and Berry was tried and given a sentence of two years.

Willie Peterson Case: Peterson was charged with the murder of a white society girl in Birmingham, Alabama, on August 4, 1931. He was said to have forced two girls at the point of a pistol to drive to a lonely spot outside of Birmingham, where he is said to have lectured them on communism and race equality for three hours and finally to have killed one of them and wounded the other. When finally he was arrested after three weeks' search, the brother of the dead girl shot and critically wounded him while he was being questioned in the sheriff's office at the jail. His first trial resulted in jury disagreement. At the second trial the additional charge of rape, which was never mentioned at the first trial, was lodged against him. He was found guilty and sentenced to death. Motion for a new trial was denied, and notice of appeal to the Alabama Supreme Court was filed. The case was to be argued before the Supreme Court in December, but by common agreement of all the attorneys they decided to withhold the presentation of the Bill of Exceptions before the Supreme Court until the spring term of the court, which convenes in April. Many white people and most colored people in Birmingham believe Peterson to be innocent, and the colored people organized a defense committee to raise funds for the defense. The National Office contributed \$500 toward expenses of the case.

Jess Hollins Case: On August 15th the N. A. A. C. P. was notified that Jess Hollins, who was convicted of rape on a white woman, would be hanged on August 18th unless attorneys could be hired for him and notice of appeal filed. Hollins had been condemned to death, without jury trial, in a midnight hearing in the basement of a jail in Sapulpa, Oklahoma. He had been in jail since December, 1931, and had secured three stays of execution, due to the activities of the International Labor Defense, but the International Labor Defense did nothing further than secure stays of execution. No effort was made by them to appeal the case to a higher court. A thirty-day stay was secured for Hollins on August 17th, and the N. A. A. C. P. retained Attorneys W. N. Redwine and E. P. Hill for the case. The case was remanded for new trial on September 9th, and the trial set for October 5th. A continuance was granted on that date since Mrs. Hollins, who was Hollins' chief witness, had not been returned to Sapulpa, Oklahoma, by the I. L. D., who had been using her to raise funds, in time for the trial. A change of venue was granted at the same time from Creek County to

Okmulgee County, and the case was set for the November term of court. The case was then postponed until the January term of court. The National Office contributed \$100 and the Oklahoma State Conference of Branches, led by Mr. Roscoe Dunjee, has been raising the balance of \$400 necessary for the defense.

Daniel Bush Case: Daniel Bush has been serving a life sentence in the penitentiary at Jackson, Michigan, since February, 1924, where he was sentenced to life for killing a white man. Bush stabbed the man in a tussle following efforts of the white man, who was drunk, to annoy Bush by driving his car into Bush's ice wagon. It was found later that the lawyer who defended Bush was a close friend of the dead man's sister. The N. A. A. C. P. placed the case before Judge Ira W. Jayne of Detroit, who recommended that Attorney Francis Dent, Detroit, be asked to investigate the case. Bush furnished the money which was transmitted by the Association to Mr. Dent, who investigated the case and went over his findings with Judge Jayne. It was decided that Bush might be able to secure a pardon or commutation of sentence. Bush furnished the \$75 Mr. Dent required as his fee for placing the case before the Governor. Mr. Dent is now working on this phase of the case.

Robert Bell and Grady Swain: Robert Bell and Grady Swain, who were 14 and 18 years old respectively in 1928, at the time of their conviction of first degree murder, for the drowning of a white playmate, had their convictions twice reversed by the Arkansas Supreme Court, and were given a compromise sentence of ten years in prison on March 3, 1930. "Confessions," obtained from the boys by means of brutal beatings, had been the strongest evidence against them in the first trial. Messrs. Booker and Booker of Little Rock, Arkansas, retained to secure pardons for the boys, filed in December, 1931, in accordance with the advice of the Parole Board, petitions for indefinite furloughs. These were backed by a letter of recommendation from the trial judge to the Governor. The matter of the boys' furloughs is still pending, having been delayed from time to time because of difficulty in securing proper cooperation from the section of Eastern Arkansas concerning the boys' release. Protest from this section has delayed favorable action on the petitions. Expenditures: \$1,490 for trials and appeals; \$250 for pardon efforts (excluding maximum of \$75 for incidental expenses).

John May and Richard Harris: John May, age 23, and Richard Harris, age 21, were taken from a train at La Porte, Indiana, in the summer of 1929, charged with having beaten two white hoboes with iron pipes and bludgeons and with having robbed them and forced them off the freight train, on which all were riding. Within forty-eight hours after their arrest by railroad police, the two boys were on their way to Michigan City to begin life sentences. Robert Lee Brokenburr and R. L. Bailey, attorneys for the Indiana State Conference of Branches, filed petitions for the boys in St. Joseph Circuit Court, asserting their constitutional rights of being represented by counsel, which had been denied, and stating that they had been made to plead guilty without knowledge of the consequences. The petitions were denied, and the ruling was appealed to the Indiana Supreme Court which, in the spring of 1932, reversed the decision of the lower court and ordered a trial. On December 12th Prosecutor Samuel P. Schwartz of the Circuit Court dismissed the case against the boys for lack of witnesses, and the boys were consequently freed.

Denver, Colorado, Swimming Pool Case: The National Legal Committee aided the Denver Branch in the preparation of briefs in a civil action brought by the Branch through Attorney George G. Ross against municipal authorities for segregation in municipal swimming pools. The case was tried in September and Judge Charles C. Sackmann in the District Court issued a writ of mandamus against public bathing segregation. The Denver Branch paid attorney's fees and expenses totalling \$423.00, of which the National Office contributed \$75.00.

The Frank Redding Case: In September, 1926, Frank Redding was sentenced in New York City to a term of eighteen months on a charge of attempted grand larceny in the second degree when it was discovered that the taxicab in which he had been arrested for reckless driving while intoxicated was a stolen one. It was later found that he had on three previous occasions been convicted of felonies; and under the newly enacted Baumes Law he was sentenced to life imprisonment.

In February, 1932, through Attorney William T. Andrews, the N. A. A. C. P. petitioned Governor Roosevelt for executive clemency since the Association was of the opinion that the Baumes Law was intended to reach persons of malicious criminal tendencies, and that Redding was not one of these. Up to the time of his leaving office Governor Roosevelt had not acted in this matter, but it is hoped that the Association's application for clemency will be considered by Governor Herbert H. Lehman during 1933.

SCHOOL SEGREGATION

Gary, Indiana: The Gary School Case, fought by the N. A. A. C. P. over a number of years, was lost when on January 5 the Indiana Supreme Court reaffirmed its decision holding that Alberta Cheeks, colored, had no right to demand that she be allowed to attend a school for white children. A rehearing on the decision was denied.

Berwyn, Pennsylvania: Backed by the Bryn Mawr Branch of the N. A. A. C. P., colored parents and guardians in Chester County, Pa., in October, applied for and obtained a writ of mandamus in the County Court, requiring the school directors of Tredyffrin and Eastown townships to show legal reasons why Negro children should not be admitted to their schools. The situation arose out of the opening of two schools for colored children only in Berwyn and Mount Pleasant. The writ was issued in response to petitions filed by Attorney Raymond Pace Alexander of Philadelphia, retained by the Bryn Mawr Branch. Hearing on the writ was scheduled to be held on October 24 but was postponed.*

Brentwood, Pennsylvania: A peremptory writ of mandamus was issued on December 9 by the Allegheny County Court of Common Pleas, in a suit financed and fought by attorneys for the Pittsburgh Branch of the N. A. A. C. P. in behalf of the colored citizens of Brentwood, Pa. The writ ordered the directors of the Brentwood Borough School District to admit two colored children to the public high school after it had been sought to bar them because of their color. Attorneys Richard F. Jones, Joseph W. Givens and Homer S. Brown, President of the Pittsburgh Branch, achieved this signal victory.

Vallejo, California: Although a court order was issued in 1930 closing the Vallejo Normal and Industrial School operated for colored pupils only, the principal, C. H. Toney, continued the school. In February, 1932, an order to show cause why Mr. Toney should not be held guilty of contempt of court was issued by the Superior Court. The order was issued as the result of a petition filed by Dallas G. Corbin, president of the Vallejo Branch of the N. A. A. C. P. Mr. Toney appealed from the injunction decision and the appellate court, on April 25, upheld a motion to dismiss, thus throwing the case out of court.

*The hearing was postponed three times but was finally held on March 2, 1933, at Harrisburg.

Columbus, Ohio: Upon learning of the proposal of the Board of Education of Columbus, Ohio, to segregate colored school children by a system of redistricting, the National Office asked Mr. Harry E. Davis of Cleveland, as a member of the National Board of Directors, to go to Columbus and voice at the hearing the Association's opposition to this step. The Columbus Branch was represented in this matter by its President, Mr. C. E. Dickinson. Mr. Davis made a strong argument against segregation, but in spite of this and in spite of pressure from the National Office through correspondence, no action was taken by the Board of Education toward changing its plans for redistricting.

Chapter III.

THE VOTE

The Second Texas White Primary Case: On January 7 the United States Supreme Court heard argument in the Second Texas White Primary Case (Nixon vs. Condon) made by Mr. James Marshall of the N. A. A. C. P. National Legal Committee. Mr. Arthur B. Spingarn, Chairman of the Legal Committee, was present in court. The State of Texas failed to appear through counsel and a reargument was ordered and heard on March 14. At this time argument was made by both Mr. Marshall and Mr. Nathan R. Margold, retained by the Association under the appropriation from the American Fund for Public Service.

On May 2 the Supreme Court handed down a five-to-four decision setting aside the Texas election law, thus making it impossible for state party committees to bar colored voters from the primaries. The closeness of the decision demonstrated the wisdom of the Association's fight in 1930 against the seating of Judge John J. Parker on the United States Supreme Court bench. Both of the Justices appointed since the defeat of Judge Parker—Justices Owen J. Roberts and Benjamin N. Cardozo—voted with the majority, Justice Cardozo handing down the decision.

Court costs of \$289.60 in this case were paid by the Texas State Democratic Committee. The N. A. A. C. P. expended on this second primary case for attorneys' fees, printing of briefs, expenses of attorneys, etc., \$2,879.92.

Following the decision by the Supreme Court, Negroes in many places in Texas essayed to vote in the Democratic pri-

maries of July 23. In many places they voted without opposition, but in some they were barred from the polls. A Democratic convention had declared Negroes would not be allowed to vote. Thereupon suits were filed in Bexar County and in Harris County, seeking in the former an injunction against being prevented from voting, and in the latter a mandamus to compel the election officials to admit Negroes to the polls. The cases were heard before Federal Judge T. M. Kennerly who declared that the court had no jurisdiction to entertain the complainant's bill because of the nature of the prayer for relief, but that "The contention of the complainant is upheld, and the controlling questions presented are disposed of by the Supreme Court of the United States in the majority opinion of Mr. Justice Cardozo in *Nixon v. Condon, et al.* (delivered May 2, 1932 . . .)."

The following is a digest of other instances in which Negroes attempted to exercise their rights in accordance with the United States Supreme Court decision:

Dallas County: Negroes were allowed to vote in Dallas County. No legal steps had been taken by them. Chairman Murrell Buckner, influenced by a decision in favor of Negroes by Judge Gafford of Grayson County, had ordered election judges to allow Negroes to vote.

Beaumont: Six Negroes here voted.

Fort Worth: A few Negroes who tried to vote were turned away despite a notice from the Attorney General's Office at Washington referring to the case of *Nixon vs. Condon*. In accordance with the telegram the Federal Attorney in Texas sent a message to the election judges that Negroes were to be allowed to vote but his instructions were ignored.

Grayson County: Despite attempts at intimidation by unidentified persons the night before election, qualified Negroes were allowed to vote without interference. Judge Gafford of Grayson County had handed down a decision in an injunction case in favor of Negroes. At Sherman, in Grayson County, 16 Negro votes were cast.

Nueces County: Negroes were allowed to vote.

Port Arthur: Two Negroes attempted to cast their ballots but were ordered away from the polls by officials.

Texarkana (Bowie County); Corsicana (Navarro County): Negroes in both these counties were barred from the polls.

El Paso: Dr. L. A. Nixon, complainant in the two Texas White Primary Cases won by the N. A. A. C. P., and other qualified Negroes were not allowed to vote when they presented themselves at the polls. This refusal laid the basis for a new suit.

The Third Texas White Primary Case: In November the Association's National Legal Committee considered the refusal of election judges to allow Dr. L. A. Nixon of El Paso, Texas, plaintiff in the first and second Texas White Primary Cases, to vote in both the general and run-off primaries in 1932, and the decision was reached that the case should be fought. Thus originated the Third Texas White Primary Case, which will be an important part of the Association's program for 1933.

Attempts to Vote in Southern States: Following the decision in the Second Texas White Primary Case, the question of Negroes voting arose in a number of southern states. The Association was without adequate funds to follow up the Supreme Court victory by taking prompt legal action, with the result that in most cases Negroes have been denied the benefit of the decision. Below are given instances which came to the attention of the National Office:

South Carolina: The Board of Commissioners of Elections ruled that under the Democratic rules governing enrollment of voters, unless they had voted for Wade Hampton as governor in 1876 and had voted the Democratic ticket continuously since, they could not participate in the elections of 1932 as Democrats. In consequence of this ruling, the names of colored citizens wishing to enroll were stricken from the roll. An injunction to prevent this striking off of names or to have them restored was applied for and refused.

Colored citizens of Columbia, S. C., decided to go into this matter thoroughly and through N. J. Frederick, member of the N. A. A. C. P. National Legal Committee, called upon the National Office for suggestions. Advice was given to the effect that the procedure in the two Texas primary cases be followed. However, because of the recommendation by the Democratic State Convention to the State Legislature that all laws dealing with the Democratic primary be repealed and the matter be left entirely with the Party, it was thought best not to bring a test case until after the meeting of the Legislature in January, 1933.

Tennessee: The Supreme Court victory had a direct consequence in Tennessee where the State Primary Board refused to exclude Negroes from Democratic primary elections. The Supreme Court decision was cited, showing that to exclude Negroes would be illegal.

North Carolina: Hundreds of colored people in North Carolina, in Raleigh and in Wake County, qualified and voted as Democrats, in the primaries. In October, complaint came to the National Office that registration of Negroes desiring to vote was being refused by the registrar of Nash County. The National Office wired Governor O. Max Gardner and Attorney General William DeWitt Mitchell and received from the Attorney General's Office a telegram suggesting "that the person or persons in possession of any facts submit same to United States Attorney, Wilmington, N. C., for the purpose of ascertaining whether any federal statute is involved." The registrar was tried, found guilty and sentenced in the United States District Court by Judge Hayes to pay a fine of \$450 on three counts, which was paid; and on two counts he was placed on probation for a term of three years.

Florida: In Miami, Florida, fully two hundred colored citizens had registered and paid their poll tax, but because of intimidation by the Ku Klux Klan and others, no Negroes voted, not even a large property owner who had been active in urging and securing registration of Negro voters.

The Louisiana "Understanding Clause": For more than a year the New Orleans Branch of the N. A. A. C. P. has been fighting the "understanding clause" of the State constitution.

With the assistance of the National Legal Committee and Mr. Nathan R. Margold, petition was filed in October, 1931, in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana in the name of Antoine M. Trudeau, against Charles S. Barnes, Registrar of Voters for the Parish of Orleans. The petitioner has been represented throughout the case by Attorney H. W. Robinson of New Orleans. The suit took the form of an action for damages.

In January, 1932, the case was argued and submitted on the exception of vagueness and no cause for action. Judgment was rendered on November 3 by Judge Wayne G. Borah, maintaining the exceptions and dismissing the suit. Attorney Robinson filed immediately petition of appeal and assignment of errors.*

The Presidential Election of 1932: In September the National Office submitted to President Herbert Hoover and Franklin D. Roosevelt, candidates for the presidency, a questionnaire calling for "plain and unequivocal declaration on the subject of race relations." This action was taken so that if possible colored people might be provided with a competent and authoritative basis in determining their choice of candidates in the November election. The questions asked were:

"1. To what extent will you, as head of your party, personally assume responsibility for ending the attitude of intolerance to Negro participation in politics in the South, manifested in schemes to prevent Negroes from qualifying as voters, tricks of Lily-whiteism, and in devices to bar Negroes from Primary elections?

"2. Will you seek to eliminate racial considerations from appointments and promotions under civil service, for example by substituting finger prints for the photographs now required for identification purposes?

*The case has been fixed for trial in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals on April 24, 1933.

"3. Will you, if elected, appoint Negroes to office in proportion to their numerical strength in your party, including in your appointments, diplomatic and consular posts?

"4. Will you endeavor to stamp out entirely all forms of racial segregation in the government service, particularly in Washington?

"5. Will you take steps to open to Negroes opportunities for training and service without regard to race in the armed forces of the United States, including the academies at West Point, Annapolis, and New London, the air service and other branches?

"6. Will you maintain a cordial and constructive interest in the federal-supported institution for higher education for Negroes—Howard University?

"7. Will you favor enactment of a federal anti-lynching law and will you sign such a bill if enacted in Congress?

"8. Will you protect the self-government and independence of the Republic of Liberia, and will you restore to self-government the black Republic of Haiti now dominated in fiscal matters by the United States government in the interest of American bankers?

"9. Will you personally order that there be no color discrimination on relief and public works projects financed wholly or in part with federal funds and that Negroes be given a fair share of work on such jobs?

"10. Will you personally order that in any expenditure of federal funds for educational purposes, there be adequate safeguards against race discrimination in the expenditure of such funds by the federal government or locally through states?

"11. Will you, in word and deed, so far as in your power lies, procure the recognition and observance of the full citizenship rights of the Negro in the United States?"

Neither of the candidates made answer to this questionnaire but the publicity which it received caused it to serve as a yardstick for the demands of Negroes.

Following the election the N. A. A. C. P., through inquiry, learned that there had been a national swing by Negroes breaking their former solid Republican alignment and producing in some cases a 50 per cent or greater vote for the Democratic Party. A consensus of opinion among informed colored citizens as to the reason for this change was that it could be attributed to the following main causes: General economic conditions and depression; the "lily-white" policy of the Hoover administration and especially the nomination of Judge John J. Parker to the United States Supreme Court; Jim-crowding of colored gold star mothers on the pilgrimage to France; distribution of the Negro regiments in the Army to service detachments; failure to appoint Negroes to federal office; and the general indifference toward the Negro of the Hoover administration.

Chapter IV.

LYNCHING

Reported lynchings for 1932 were 10, four less than in 1931, but satisfaction at this slight progress must be tempered by the knowledge that quasi-legal lynchings—shootings by members of posses, hasty court trials with results virtually dictated by mobs—are little if any better than open and unashamed mob murder. In future the N. A. A. C. P. will keep a record of these posse killings.

An instance in which there was much controversy as to whether or not the man had been lynched occurred in Warrenton, Virginia. The body of Shadrock Thompson was found on September 16 dangling from a tree. In its end-of-the-year statement on lynching the N. A. A. C. P. included this, and upon publication of the statement numerous protests were made to the effect that the case was one of suicide. The decision of the N. A. A. C. P. was based upon press reports of the case and particularly upon an editorial appearing in the Clifton Forge, Va., *Review* of September 24, in which it was stated: “. . . The Richmond *News-Leader* is of the opinion that it was a clear case of lynching, in that few colored people commit suicide, and with our contemporary we are inclined to agree.” Governor Harry F. Byrd of Virginia was strong in his protest that this was not a lynching. Independent investigations, some by experienced newspaper men, support to a degree the suicide theory. Since this seemed to be a “hair-line” case it is not included in the Association’s “Lynching Record for 1932.”

LYNCHING RECORD FOR 1932

Chronological List

- February:—*Brooksville, Fla.*: (Jacksonville, Fla., *Times-Union*, Feb. 13.)
The body of an aged Negro was found in a pond near Brooksville. The man had been shot twice, and the body had been weighted down by sashweights and pieces of machinery, and drawn to the center of the pond by a wire around the neck.
- April 1: *Crockett, Texas*: (New York *Herald-Tribune*, April 3.)
Dave Tillus, 52-year-old Negro, identified as the man who attempted to attack a white woman, was lynched by a party of white men. His body was found hanging from a tree 15 miles from Crockett on the San Antonio highway.

- April 18: *St. Francis, Kans.:* (New York World-Telegram, April 18.)
An infuriated mob lynched *Richard Read* (white), confessed abductor and murderer of an eight-year-old white girl. The mob overpowered the sheriff of Cheyenne County, took the jail keys away from him, seized Read, drove to an isolated spot and hanged him from a tree.
- May 31: *Princeton, Ky.:* (New York Sun, June 1.)
Walter Merrick (white) was removed from the county jail by a mob and his body was found hanging from a tree three miles from the city. The lynching party entered the jailer's room, took his keys, bound him and departed with the prisoner who was to have been tried on June 13 on a charge of dynamiting a store.
- June 7: *Ironton, Ohio:* (New York Herald-Tribune, June 12.)
A mob took *Luke Marion* from the South Point, Ohio, jail where he was held for threatening two white men with a knife. On June 11 Marion's body was found in the Ohio River, and four white men were held for questioning.*
- June 7: *Jasper, Fla.:* (Amsterdam News, June 15.)
Because it was alleged that he had shot and killed a police chief, *Henry Woods* was murdered by a mob of farmers and townsmen who, after they had fired 150 shots into his body, carried it to the scene of the murder and burned it.
- Aug. 29: *Newton, Ga.:* (Letter from a correspondent.)
Henry Russell, nephew of the writer, was lynched as the result of a quarrel he had with his employer. After a fight between the two men the employer swore out a warrant.
- Sept. 16: *Crosett, Ark.:* (New York World-Telegram, Sept. 16.)
Frank Tucker was taken from jail where he was being held on a charge of stealing a ten-dollar bill and critically wounding a sheriff. He was lynched and his body was left dangling from a pole in the business section of the town.
- Nov.: — *Horry Co., S. C.:* (Baltimore Afro-American, Nov. 12.)
Henry Campbell, alleged to have shot and seriously wounded a white road construction foreman, was shot to death by an armed posse. An altercation between the two men, said to have grown out of Campbell's being discharged, was the cause of the shooting of the white man.
- Nov. 19: *Wisner, La.:* (New York Times, Nov. 21.)
Williams House was taken from the town marshal by a band of men and hanged. House had been arrested after two young white women had complained he had insulted them. The body with two bullet wounds in it was found hanging from a tree.

*See following account of action taken.

SUMMARY

By States

Arkansas	1
Florida	2
Georgia	1
Kansas	1 (white)
Kentucky	1 (white)
Louisiana	1
Ohio	1
South Carolina	1
Texas	1
	10

ALLEGED OFFENSES

Murder	2 (1 white)
Attempted attack on white woman	1
Insulting white women	1
Wounding white man	1
Threatening white man	1
Quarrel with white man	1
Stealing	1
Dynamiting store	1 (white)
Offense Unknown	1
	10

MANNER OF LYNCHING

Shot	4 (body of 1 burned)
Hanged	4
Drowned	1
Hanged and Shot	1
	10

LYNCHING INVESTIGATION

Through its Portsmouth, Ohio, Branch, of the N. A. A. C. P. made an investigation into the death of Luke Murray, colored chauffeur, and found that although the authorities had diagnosed the cause as drowning, Murray was lynched. A group of white men had taken him from jail on the night of June 7 where he was being held for threatening two white men with a knife during an argument. His battered body was found four days later in the Ohio River. It was said that Murray's popularity with his white employers had a good deal to do with the

lynching. Four white men were arrested and the N. A. A. C. P. urged Governor George H. White to appoint a special prosecutor for their trial, but this request was not granted. The men were freed but a local colored club swore out warrants charging kidnapping and abduction. The men were re-arrested, and the Association again urged upon Governor White the necessity of state action, but the Governor replied he thought such matters should be left to local authorities. Nevertheless, when the men were exoneratd by a jury the Association again called upon the Governor with no result. The National Office had an observer at the trial whose expenses of \$50.00 it defrayed.

Judgments in Greenbrier County (W. Va.) Lynchings: On December 10, 1931, two Negroes, Tom Jackson and George Banks, were taken from jail at Lewisburg, W. Va., by an organized mob and lynched. The men had been arrested after the killing of a constable at Leslie, W. Va.

In the case of George Banks suit was instituted in the Kanawha County Court by Thelma Mullens, administratrix. The court ruled against the estate on the ground of lack of jurisdiction, holding that action should be brought in the county in which the crime was perpetrated. Mr. T. G. Nutter, member of the Association's Board of Directors and of its National Legal Committee, Attorney for Mrs. Mullens, appealed the case to the State Supreme Court and there, in October, 1932, it was reversed and remanded, sustaining Mr. Nutter's contention that action might be brought in any court in the state. The Banks suit was appealed with the understanding that the ruling of the court would govern not only in the matter of the lynching of George Banks but of Tom Jackson as well.*

Confession in Walhalla (S. C.) Lynching: Allen Green was lynched in April, 1930, at Walhalla, S. C., charged with an attempted attack on a white girl. More than twenty members of the mob were tried and acquitted on the charge of murder. Two and a half years later, in October, 1932, Laudy Harris confessed that he was one of the leaders of the mob. Under the law Harris could not be tried a second time on the murder charge.

*On February 6, 1933, judgments of \$5,000 each in these two cases were awarded to the administratrixes of the lynched men. The only question now involved is the constitutionality of the West Virginia anti-lynching law. On this point the prosecuting attorney is taking an appeal to the State Supreme Court of Appeals. It is expected that the case will come up at the September, 1933, term.

The Massie Case: Because of their participation in the lynching of Joseph Kahahawai in Hawaii for alleged attack on Mrs. Thomas H. Massie, the N. A. A. C. P. asked of President Hoover and Secretary of the Navy Charles Francis Adams court martial of Lieutenant Thomas H. Massie and enlisted men Edward J. Lord and Albert O. Jones. Branches of the Association and other organizations joined in this request. No response was received from President Hoover, and Secretary Adams, in a letter, only deprecated further agitation of the case.

Chapter V.

ANNUAL CONFERENCE

The Association's Twenty-third Annual Conference was held in Washington, D. C., May 17-22, and was attended by delegates representing branches in twenty-six states and the District of Columbia. The states with representation were: Alabama, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia and Wyoming.

No conference during the history of the Association has meant more for the cause of the Negro than the Washington Conference. Held in the nation's capital just prior to the national conventions of the two major political parties, the eyes of the entire country were focussed upon this meeting. The resulting publicity was proof of this fact.

Speakers at the evening sessions were: Mrs. Addie W. Hunton, chairman of Interracial Work and member of the National Board of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom; United States Senator Arthur Capper; Mr. J. E. Spingarn, President and Chairman of the Board of Directors of the N. A. A. C. P.; Prof. Abram L. Harris of Howard University; United States Senator Robert J. Bulkley; Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois; Mr. George S. Schuyler, journalist; Prof. John Dewey. On Sunday afternoon the speakers were: United States Senator Robert M. LaFollette, Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson of Howard University, and the Association's Secretary, Walter White.

Among the subjects discussed by the delegates at the business sessions were: "The N. A. A. C. P. and Politics," "The Negro in the Changing Economic Order," "Legal Defense," "Support for the National Office," "Jim Crow," "*The Crisis*," and "Branch Work."

Pilgrimage to Harpers Ferry: One of the high spots of the Conference was the pilgrimage to Harpers Ferry on the morning of Saturday, May 21, where addresses on John Brown were delivered by Mr. Oswald Garrison Villard, editor of *The Nation*, Dr. J. Max Barber of Philadelphia, President of the John Brown Memorial Association, and Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois. A bronze tablet in memory of John Brown had been prepared for placing on the John Brown Fort but because of objections raised by the trustees of Storer College the tablet was not left. After it was exhibited it was brought away and now hangs in the National Office of the N. A. A. C. P., there to remain, according to a public statement issued at Harpers Ferry, "until such time as public sentiment in West Virginia will permit its being placed upon John Brown's Fort." The inscription on the tablet, to which the trustees of Storer College objected, reads:

"Here John Brown aimed at human slavery a blow that woke a guilty nation. With him fought seven slaves and sons of slaves. Over his crucified corpse marched 200,000 black soldiers and 4,000,000 freedmen singing 'John Brown's body lies a-mouldering in the grave But his Soul goes marching on!'"

Visit to Frederick Douglass' Home: On Sunday morning, May 22, at 6:30 o'clock, there was held a sunrise ceremony at the Frederick Douglass Home at Anacostia, D. C. Here addresses were delivered by Dr. Carter G. Woodson, Director of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History; and M. Dantés Bellegarde, Haitian Minister to the United States. Violin selections were rendered by Mr. Joseph Douglass, grandson of the late Frederick Douglass. The delegates assembled were shown through the Home, which is most beautifully kept.

Radio talks during the week of the Conference were given by Messrs. Harry E. Davis, member of the Association's National Board of Directors; Robert W. Bagnall, Director of Branches; and Alain Locke of Howard University.

Memorial to Mrs. Florence Kelley: On the evening of Friday, May 20, was held a memorial to Mrs. Florence Kelley, member of the National Board of Directors, who died on Feb-

ruary 17, 1932. The address was delivered by Miss Lillian D. Wald of the Henry Street Settlement, New York City. The sentiment of the Association is expressed in the following tribute by Miss Wald:

"The National Association has been enriched by the personality, the vital qualities of Florence Kelley, since its birth. For us here, any formality expressive of appreciation, admiration and reverence for that gallant, generous and unique friend must be inadequate and is perhaps unnecessary. For nothing that we can say or that can be written could give a picture of what her presence in any group meant, what an extraordinary and, I may say, unparalleled stimulation she was, unless you felt her."

The Spingarn Medal: Directly following the memorial to Mrs. Kelley on Friday evening came the presentation of the eighteenth Spingarn Medal to Dr. Robert Russa Moton of Tuskegee Institute. The presentation was made by United States Senator Bronson Cutting, of New Mexico. In making the award the committee stated that the medal was being given to Dr. Moton "for his thoughtful leadership of conservative opinion and action on the Negro in the United States, as shown in the U. S. Veterans' Hospital controversy at Tuskegee; by his stand on education in Haiti; by his support of equal opportunity for the Negro in the American public school system; and by his expression of the best ideals of the Negro in his book, 'What the Negro Thinks.'"

The Mme. C. J. Walker Medal: Several nominees for the Mme. C. J. Walker Gold Medal for 1931 were presented for consideration by the committee of award at its meeting in January. The two most outstanding of these were Mr. Charles E. Dickinson of Columbus, Ohio, and Dr. George L. Johnson of Bayonne, New Jersey. In view of the valuable services rendered the Association by these two leaders, each a branch president, and the scores of commendations received in their behalf from their respective states and from other communities, a decision on the award was difficult. The committee finally voted unanimously that the 1931 medal be presented to Mr. Dickinson and that a Scroll of Honor be presented to Dr. Johnson, the scroll to cite the reasons for this honor and to be signed by the officers of the committee of award. The proviso was made that this recognition did not preclude Dr. Johnson's receiving the award in any future year.

Mr. Dickinson's achievements included his leadership in the fight against Senator McCulloch, who voted for Judge John J. Parker for the Supreme Court bench, and his invaluable work as President of the Ohio State Conference of Branches. Dr. Johnson also led the anti-Parker fight in New Jersey and did much to strengthen the N. A. A. C. P. in the State of New Jersey through the organization of the first Junior N. A. A. C. P. State-wide Oratorical Contest.

Chapter VI.

DEPARTMENT OF BRANCHES

Field workers for the N. A. A. C. P. found during the year widespread unemployment in the communities they visited, it being estimated that more than three and a half million Negroes were unemployed. This occasioned a drop of nearly ten thousand dollars in the total amount raised by the branches for 1932. In spite of this, however, two sections of the country, the Mountain states and the South Atlantic states, overpaid their share of the national budget. Intensive campaigns were conducted by the Regional Field Secretary, Mrs. Daisy E. Lampkin, in Atlanta and Savannah, Georgia; New York City and Brooklyn, New York; Louisville, Kentucky; Richmond, Virginia; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; and Washington, D. C. The Director of Branches conducted campaigns in Detroit, Michigan; and Cleveland, Ohio; while the Field Secretary, Mr. Pickens, spent several weeks working with the Chicago Branch. Unusually successful campaigns conducted by branch officers were those in St. Louis, Missouri; and Denver, Colorado.

State Conferences: During the year the Michigan State Conference was revived. A state conference was organized in Oklahoma and under its president, Mr. Roscoe Dunjee, did excellent work in organizing and stimulating branches. The Indiana State Conference under the leadership of Mrs. F. Katherine Bailey did effective work in stirring up the branches to work for the defeat of Senator James E. Watson because of his pro-Parker vote. The New Jersey State Conference continued its good work for the branches of that state.

The Ohio State Conference has made a number of investigations of the penal and reform institutions of the state and brought to the attention of the Ohio authorities the discrimination practiced in award of contracts by the highway department.

Field Work: Following is a detailed statement of the field work done by the Association's officers during 1932:

<i>Executives</i>	<i>Association Meetings</i>	<i>Other Meetings</i>	<i>Total Meetings</i>	<i>Mileage</i>
William Pickens	326	41	367	26,226
Robert W. Bagnall	251	20	271	13,067
Daisy E. Lampkin	67	....	67	7,092
Walter White	64	22	86	10,392
Roy Wilkins	42	....	42	3,563
Herbert J. Seligmann	6	....	6	1,104
Mary White Ovington	11	....	11	903
J. E. Spingarn	4	....	4	918
	771	83	854	63,270

The Staff visited the following states:

- | | | |
|----------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Alabama | 11. Kentucky | 21. North Carolina |
| 2. Arizona | 12. Louisiana | 22. Ohio |
| 3. California | 13. Massachusetts | 23. Pennsylvania |
| 4. Colorado | 14. Michigan | 24. South Carolina |
| 5. Connecticut | 15. Minnesota | 25. Texas |
| 6. Delaware | 16. Nebraska | 26. Utah |
| 7. Georgia | 17. Nevada | 27. Virginia |
| 8. Illinois | 18. New Jersey | and the District of |
| 9. Indiana | 19. New Mexico | Columbia |
| 10. Iowa | 20. New York | |

The volunteer workers in the Speakers Bureau were:

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| James E. Allen, New York City | Isadore Martin, Philadelphia, Pa. |
| F. Katherine Bailey, Marion, Ind. | Alexander F. Miller, Brooklyn, N. Y. |
| Louis H. Berry, Newark, N. J. | Franklin O. Nichols, New York City |
| Vernon F. Bunce, Orange, N. J. | David H. Pierce, Cleveland, Ohio |
| C. E. Dickinson, Columbus, Ohio | George B. Warren, Chicago, Ill. |
| Roscoe Dunjee, Oklahoma City, Okla. | Archie L. Weaver, Chicago, Ill. |
| Theophilus Mann, Chicago, Ill. | |

The Association's Executives addressed audiences in 58 forums, clubs and conferences, and spoke at 39 schools, colleges and universities in various parts of the country.

Mr. William Pickens, Field Secretary, spent several weeks in Europe during the summer at which time he addressed many forums, conferences, and other groups.

Branches Organized and Revived: During the year the following Branches which had been dormant were revived:

Birmingham, Alabama; Wilmington, Delaware; Council Bluffs, Iowa; Las Vegas, Nevada; Chillicothe, Ohio; Darby, Pennsylvania; Florence, South Carolina; Galveston, Texas.

Eleven new Branches were organized in the following places:

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Yuma County, Arizona | 7. Hempstead, New York |
| 2. Camden, Arkansas | 8. Wilson, North Carolina |
| 3. Logansport, Indiana | 9. Hennessey, Oklahoma |
| 4. Cumberland, Maryland | 10. Ohio Valley (Sewickley),
Pennsylvania |
| 5. Panola County (Pleasant Grove),
Mississippi | 11. Glen Rogers, West Virginia |
| 6. Passaic, New Jersey | |

The Branch at Pacific Grove, California, was granted a new charter under the name, Monterey Peninsula, in order that it might include nearby communities in its work.

Emergency Committees: An effort was made by the Department to get special committees organized in the Branches, such committees to raise sums of twenty-five and fifty dollars to be sent to the National Office to help meet the emergency need of the Association. The following Branches responded, either sending proceeds from entertainments or contributing the amount from their treasuries:

Northern California; Louisville, Ky.; Boston, Mass.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Kansas City, Mo.; Plainfield, N. J.; South Bergen, County, New Jersey; Des Moines, Iowa; Chicago, Ill.; Glen Cove, N. Y.; Hempstead, N. Y.; Jamaica, N. Y. (junior and senior Branches); Dutchess County, N. Y.; Staten Island, N. Y.; Cleveland, Ohio; Media, Pa.; Allegheny Valley, Pa.; Logan, W. Va.; Montgomery, W. Va.; Albuquerque, N. M.; Farrell, Pa.; Casper, Wyo.

This effort resulted in a total of \$560.32 for the emergency fund.

Christmas Seals and Coin Cards: The N. A. A. C. P. Christmas seals, sold through the branches, resulted in \$384.11 for the National Office during the year.

N. A. A. C. P. coin cards, holding one dollar in dimes, were distributed through the branches early in December, and in-

dividual branch officers were requested to make a Christmas gift to the Association through the use of these cards. At the end of December the returns amounted to \$84.00 with reports still coming in.

Honor Roll Branches: Branches that paid the full sum allotted them as their portion of the national budget are placed on the Honor Roll. Those marked with an asterisk (*) sent to the National Office more than the allotted sum. The list for 1932 follows:

Birmingham, Alabama*	Staten Island, New York*
Douglas, Arizona*	Rochester, New York*
Monterey Peninsula, California*	Wilson, North Carolina
San Francisco, California*	Mansfield, Ohio*
Santa Monica, California*	Wellsville, Ohio
Denver, Colorado*	Oklahoma City, Oklahoma*
Pueblo, Colorado*	Allegheny Valley, Pennsylvania*
Wilmington, Delaware*	Glen Cove, New York
Washington, D. C.*	Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania*
Atlanta, Georgia*	Chester, Pennsylvania
Savannah, Georgia*	Cheyney Institute, Pennsylvania*
Peoria, Illinois*	Darby, Pennsylvania*
Quincy, Illinois*	Media, Pennsylvania*
French Lick, Indiana*	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania*
Baton Rouge, Louisiana	Ohio Valley, Pennsylvania*
Springfield, Massachusetts	Williamsport, Pennsylvania*
Grand Rapids, Michigan*	Willow Grove, Pennsylvania
Morristown, New Jersey*	Charleston, South Carolina*
South Bergen County, New Jersey	Dallas, Texas*
Albuquerque, New Mexico*	Salt Lake City, Utah*
Brooklyn, New York*	Hampton, Virginia*
Hempstead, New York*	Richmond, Virginia*
Jamaica, New York*	Casper, Wyoming*
New Rochelle, New York*	Cheyenne, Wyoming
Poughkeepsie, New York*	

Sectional Support: The following table indicates the support given the N. A. A. C. P. by the various sections of the country during 1932:

	<i>Amount Apportioned</i>	<i>Total Received</i>	<i>Credited on Apportionment</i>
NEW ENGLAND	\$2,400.00	\$1,346.15	\$1,338.15
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	12,375.00	6,362.09	6,319.34
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	10,050.00	3,950.94	3,815.04
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	4,975.00	2,076.86	2,070.31
SOUTH ATLANTIC	4,350.00	5,535.30	5,407.92
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	1,500.00	598.15	588.55
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	2,800.00	1,330.54	1,256.11
MOUNTAIN	1,050.00	1,224.81	1,212.81
PACIFIC	3,550.00	1,919.29	1,744.29

PUBLICITY

The most important single source of publicity during the year was the Washington Conference. A preliminary story in the *New York Times* of Sunday, May 1, and a number of pre-conference releases preceded the sessions. Despite the difficult political situation in a presidential year the Washington Conference was given more news and editorial space than any in the Association's history. New York dailies carried from one-half to two-thirds of a column, and in some cases a full column of Conference news daily. Mr. Rodney Dutcher of the N. E. A. service from material given him wrote a syndicated story on the political stand of the N. A. A. C. P., and this story was featured in hundreds of newspapers throughout the country. In addition, there were many editorials—upwards of twenty-five—by newspapers throughout the country commenting on one or another aspect of the conference. An exhibit of clippings from the daily press alone, relating to the conference, covered an entire wall in the Conference office.

Release on the Association's annual report for 1931 was distributed by the Associated Press, and brought eleven editorials besides a syndicated editorial resulting in 105 clippings from all over the country including points as widely separated as Walla Walla, Wash.; Fremont, Neb.; Deland, Fla.; Port Arthur, Texas; and Bismark, N. D.

During the year a multitude of news releases were featured in the New York dailies and distributed by press services resulting in their being carried by the press of the nation. Letters to editors of a selected list of influential newspapers were frequently published.

The Weekly Press: The work of colored editors must have special mention. Most of the colored weeklies use the Association's releases. Many publish and feature them regularly, and in some cases depend largely on the N. A. A. C. P. service for their news. In addition, on matters affecting the interests of colored citizens as a group, these papers have functioned as a strongly welded unit, backing the Association's program with consistent and hard-hitting editorial support. The public-spirited and devoted work of these editors and their papers is the indispensable means of procuring united and powerful political

action by which the cause of the Negro is kept a vital issue and advanced in America. Thousands of feet of news space are given the Association's work each year by these weeklies, and literally hundreds of editorials have loyally urged readers to act intelligently for the best interests of the group.

Literature Distribution: Besides the large quantities of literature distributed through the Association's branches, the National Office responded to more than 500 individual requests from all parts of the world for literature regarding the work of the Association. This meant the distribution by mail of at least five times that number of pieces of literature to individuals. This does not include the numerous personal calls at the National Office made in person for information and literature on the Association; nor does it include literature sent in bulk upon request to various organizations for distribution. In addition, the annual report for 1931 was sent to public libraries in the principal cities of the country.

Chapter VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS

The President's Hoarding Conference: Invitation was extended by President Hoover to Mr. J. E. Spingarn as President of the N. A. A. C. P. to attend the Conference on Hoarding which was held in Washington, at the call of the President, on February 6. Mr. Spingarn was present at the conference where plans were laid for an intensive national drive against the hoarding of money. Much publicity was given by the daily press to a statement given out in Washington, termed "a discordant note," by Mr. Spingarn, who said it was merely ironical to invite a representative of Negroes to a hoarding conference when they have no money; that "it is not unlike inviting a man dying of starvation to listen to a lecture on the dangers of extravagance."

New York City Public School Textbooks: The Association's annual report for 1931 tells of the appointment by the Board of Directors of a committee to conduct a study of textbooks in use in the New York City public schools with a view to an authoritative protest to the Board of Education and to the

Mayor. The work has not as yet been completed. It was found that in order to present an effective memorial a much more comprehensive study must be made than had at first been planned. Early in 1933 a trained research worker is to begin work under the direction of the Association's committee, which in its preliminary report to the Board of Directors said:

"The result of examination of thirty-three books reveals a condition not less than appalling and fraught with grave peril to any attempt to secure social, political, civil or economic justice for the colored people of America. The committee feels it cannot too strongly beg the careful attention of the Board, of the Association at large, and of all friends of justice to this condition. It is a fact apparent upon any survey of these books that the young people of America are being taught a conception of the character, capacity, history and achievements of the Negro utterly at variance with the facts and calculated to arouse against him feelings of aversion and contempt. There is among all these works scarcely one that is wholly free from this tendency. In many instances the records about the Negro, about the Civil War and its cause, about the Reconstruction Period, have been so distorted and falsified as to render them worthless as any presentation of truth and insufferable in their rank injustice."

Appointment of Dr. J. C. Love on the New Jersey State Educational Survey Committee: When the daily press of October 27 carried news of the appointment by Governor A. Harry Moore of New Jersey of a committee of twenty-four citizens to make the survey of the New Jersey school system requested by the State Teachers Association, the National Office took note of the fact that no colored appointee was among the members of the committee. Thereupon a communication was sent Governor Moore calling his attention to this fact and pointing out the peculiar difficulties under which Negro school children labor. The Governor was urged to avail himself of the opportunity to know these particular problems through the addition of at least one Negro to the committee. The Governor wrote in reply, "I think your objection is well founded and if you will advise me of some outstanding Negro in New Jersey . . . I can see no reason why he should not be added to the list. Personally, I think very highly of Dr. J. C. Love of Montclair, but there might be some objection to him on the ground that he would be the only clergyman." The National Office wrote Governor Moore that it felt his choice of Dr. Love to be an excellent one. On November 7 the Governor wrote:

"This is to advise you that I have today appointed Dr. J. C. Love as a member of the State Educational Survey Committee."

Howard University Appropriation: In the wave of budget cutting in Congress, Howard University, whose appropriation was in the Department of the Interior bill, suffered a cut of fifty-eight per cent, largely because Congress could not become reconciled to a \$400,000 heating plant item. The N. A. A. C. P. assisted in protesting and working against abnormal and harmful cuts.

B. B. Montgomery: Upon learning that the appointment of B. B. Montgomery, a lily-white anti-Negro Mississippian, as United States Marshal was to be taken up by the Senate, the National Office of the N. A. A. C. P. urged senators not to vote for this appointment. Mr. Montgomery was alleged in affidavits to have publicly stated that he did not believe there were any chaste Negro women, and that he would not take part in a Republican committee meeting or convention in Mississippi with a Negro woman participating. At first President Hoover flatly refused to withdraw the name although requested to do so by two leading Republican senators who were to come up for reelection in districts with large Negro population. However, under continual pressure the President, on July 8, did withdraw the nomination after an avalanche of protests had reached him from senators and from Negro organizations all over the country. This fight was led by Mr. and Mrs. Eugene P. Booze of Mound Bayou, Mississippi.

Judge James Baldwin: Because he imposed a savagely severe sentence, that of death, upon a colored man who had thrown himself upon the mercy of the court, colored people and their friends opposed the appointment as federal judge of Judge James Baldwin of Decatur, Illinois. At the request of the Decatur Branch of the N. A. A. C. P. the National Office began quiet and intensive work, wiring the Department of Justice with request that the appointment be held up pending completion of an investigation into Judge Baldwin's attitude towards Negroes. This investigation revealed that "a number of colored citizens of Decatur say that they would as soon trust their legal rights to a court in Georgia as to this judge," and that Judge Baldwin had a conspicuous record of reversals of his decisions by higher courts. The result of the Association's efforts was that Judge Baldwin failed to receive the appointment.

Board of Directors: Mrs. Florence Kelley died on February 17, 1932. Mrs. Kelley was one of the founders of the Association, having signed the call issued in 1909. As noted in another part of this report, a memorial to Mrs. Kelley was held during the Association's Twenty-third Annual Conference in Washington at which the memorial address was delivered by Miss Lillian D. Wald.

Staff: Upon recommendation of the Budget Committee the Board of Directors at its December meeting voted that Mr. Robert W. Bagnall, Director of Branches, and two clerks be dropped from the staff. In making this recommendation the Budget Committee stated: "The income of the Association from all sources for the first ten months of the current year conclusively demonstrates that to continue the present staff is to incur a ruinous deficit. In the case of none of those recommended to be dropped is there the slightest implication of unsatisfactory service. It is simply a case of selecting those positions which under the tremendous pressure of present conditions we can first spare."

Mr. Bagnall had served the Association as Director of Branches for twelve years.

At the close of the year Mr. Herbert J. Seligmann, Director of Publicity for thirteen years, resigned his position. In the interest of economy Mr. Seligmann's position has not been filled but the publicity work has been taken over by the Assistant Secretary, Mr. Roy Wilkins, a trained newspaper man.

Chapter IX.

FINANCES

The Mme. C. J. Walker Estate: In 1931 the N. A. A. C. P. Board of Directors voted consent to the sale of the Villa Lewaro at Irvington-on-the-Hudson, New York, designated in the will of the late Mme. C. J. Walker to go to the N. A. A. C. P. "or such other organization as was doing most for Negro uplift" at the death of her daughter, Miss A'Lelia Walker. This consent was given on condition that the Association be given \$5,000 out of the proceeds of the sale. The property was sold in May, 1932, and the sum of \$5,000 was turned over to the Association.

The McMurtrie Estates: It was noted in the Association's annual report for 1931 that Miss Mary D. McMurtrie of Philadelphia, Pa., who died in 1929 provided in her will, after several specific bequests, that her entire residuary estate, following the death of her sister, Miss Ellen McMurtrie, should be divided equally between the American Civil Liberties Union and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Miss Ellen McMurtrie died in November, 1931, leaving in her own will a direct bequest to the Association of \$5,000.* During 1932 the Association received from the estate of Miss Mary Dr. McMurtrie, in cash and through the sale of securities \$21,927.40, together with certain other real estate and securities.

Bequest of William J. Woodlin: Dr. William J. Woodlin of Columbus, Ohio, died on February 9, 1932, leaving in his will a bequest to the N. A. A. C. P. of five hundred dollars.

Insurance Policy of Dr. George M. Wilkins: Dr. George M. Wilkins, proprietor of the Citizen's Drug Store of Victoria, Texas, took out during 1932 a \$1,000 life insurance policy payable at his death to the N. A. A. C. P. In writing the Association of his action Dr. Wilkins expressed the hope that five hundred other colored citizens would do likewise.

Life Members: The Life Membership Plan was established in the realization that the Association can function at its highest efficiency only if the daily efforts to secure funds necessary for its maintenance are in a large degree lifted from the shoulders of those whose chief work ought to be the carrying out of the aims for which the organization exists. The Board of Directors recognize that this cannot be done and the work placed on the most effective basis through the small membership dues from which the Association derives the major part of its financial support. Therefore, these Life Memberships have been established to provide an opportunity for those individuals more fortunately circumstanced to give not only for themselves but on behalf of those less able to give.

The names of Life Members of the Association are inscribed on a bronze tablet which is to be kept at the National Office so long as the Association exists, or in some place where its historical significance will be properly recognized by future

*In January, 1933, the Association received \$2,020.99, the legacy having been reduced to this amount because of the shrinkage of securities since the making of Miss McMurtrie's will.

generations. As a mark of appreciation to each individual complying with the provisions for Life Membership, the Board of Directors have authorized the casting of a bronze medal, properly inscribed, to be presented on some appropriate occasion.

This plan was inaugurated in 1927 and below are given the names of those who have become Life Members and those who have subscribed to Life Membership since that time:

LIFE MEMBERS

Fee of \$500 payable in full, or in annual instalments of at least \$100.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| John B. Nail, New York City | Jestina Roy, Philadelphia, Pa. |
| Ernest R. Alexander, New York City | Amy E. Spingarn, New York City |
| Harry E. Davis, Cleveland, O. | Arthur B. Spingarn, New York City |
| Louise W. Davis, Cleveland, O. | J. E. Spingarn, New York City |
| John M. Drew, Darby, Pa. | *Neval H. Thomas, Washington, D. C. |
| John H. Howard, New York City | Helen D. Washington, Newark, N. J. |
| *Charles K. Ovington, New York City | A. Wilberforce Williams, Chicago, Ill. |
| Elizabeth Ovington, New York City | *Mary E. Wilson, Boston, Mass. |
| Mary White Ovington, New York City | Louis T. Wright, New York City |
| *Albert E. Pillsbury, Boston, Mass. | |

PAID IN PART:

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| Eleanor Alexander, Cleveland, O. | B. L. Jordan, Richmond, Va. |
| Edward W. Anderson, San Diego, Cal. | E. A. Kendall, Hot Springs, Ark. |
| John A. Bailey, Columbus, O. | Nathan R. Margold, New York City |
| A. E. Bush, Little Rock, Ark. | Carl Murphy, Baltimore, Md. |
| Simeon T. Carson, Washington, D. C. | John E. Nail, New York City |
| Edward S. Cunningham, Brooklyn, N. Y. | L. A. Nixon, El Paso, Texas |
| James H. Curry, Jersey City, N. J. | James W. Roberson, Jersey City, N. J. |
| Dennis Edwards, New York City | M. E. Ross, New York City |
| Charles H. Garvin, Cleveland, O. | O. H. Sweet, Detroit, Mich. |
| Elzora Gibson, Los Angeles, Cal. | R. M. Tribbitt, Columbus, O. |
| C. B. Gilmore, Athens, Ga. | U. Conrad Vincent, New York City |
| John R. Hawkins, Washington, D. C. | Maggie L. Walker, Richmond, Va. |
| Lonnie Hicks, New York City | Moses L. Walker, Detroit, Mich. |
| H. B. Holmes, Columbus, O. | J. Q. R. A. Webb, Norfolk, Va. |
| J. W. Hudspeth, East Orange, N. J. | W. W. Wolfe, Newark, N. J. |
| Willis N. Huggins, New York City | Afro-American Life Insurance Co., |
| *John Hurst, Baltimore, Md. | Jacksonville, Fla. |
| James A. Jackson, Columbus, O. | The National Benefit Life Insurance |
| Nannie E. Jewell, St. Louis, Mo. | Company, Washington, D. C. |
| Paul E. Johnson, Chicago, Ill. | Order of the Eastern Star, Mobile, Ala. |
| Wardner H. Jones, Buffalo, N. Y. | Beaux Art Club, Newark, N. J. |

*Deceased.

FINANCES

Report of W. C. Heaton and Company, Certified Public Accountants, 25 West 45th Street, New York.

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People,
69 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Gentlemen:

Pursuant to engagement, we have made a limited examination of the books and other accounting records of the

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF
COLORED PEOPLE.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT

for the year ended December 31, 1932. In connection therewith, we have prepared and submit the following financial statements:

Exhibit A—Balance Sheet, December 31, 1932.

Exhibit B—Statement of Income and Expenses (Exclusive of Special Funds) for the Year Ended December 31, 1932.

Exhibit C—Summary Statement of Special Funds for the Year Ended December 31, 1932.

While a detailed audit of the accounts was not made, extensive tests were applied to determine the correctness and accuracy of the various entries. We have made the usual verification of balance sheet items.

We are submitting below in condensed form a comparison of the funds and liabilities as at December 31, 1932 and 1931 with increases and decreases:

	December 31, 1932	December 31, 1931	Increase or Decrease
ASSETS			
Cash	\$2,522.65	\$6,508.26	\$3,985.61
Bonds	10,570.87	10,213.50	357.37
Due Special Defense Fund from General Fund—Contra	5,000.00	5,000.00	.....
Due Legal Defense Fund from General Fund Contra	716.30	5,645.05	4,928.75
Due Life Membership Fund from General Fund—Contra	2,699.84	59.72	2,640.12
Loans Receivable— <i>The Crisis</i>	3,000.00	3,000.00	.....
Crisis Publishing Company, Inc.—Cost of Incorporating	75.00	.....	75.00
Accounts Receivable—Advances	275.89	634.20	358.31
New York Branch Membership Drive	91.78	.....	91.78
Inventory—Branch Card Files, Office Sup- plies, etc.	400.00	418.45	18.45
Furniture and Fixtures, Net of Depreciation	4,326.25	4,505.15	178.90
Prepaid Insurance	107.77	.....	107.77
Securities not Realized (Nominal Value).....	1.00	.....	1.00
Total Assets	<u>\$29,787.35</u>	<u>\$35,984.33</u>	<u>\$6,196.98</u>
LIABILITIES			
Special Fund Reserve	\$21,173.93	\$26,889.52	\$5,715.59
Accounts Payable	1,949.97	3,311.19	1,361.22
Loan Payable	1,367.24	2,250.00	882.76
Due to Special Defense Fund from General Fund—Contra	5,000.00	5,000.00	.....
Due to Legal Defense Fund from General Fund—Contra	716.30	5,645.05	4,928.75
Due to Life Membership Fund from Gen- eral Fund—Contra	2,699.84	59.72	2,640.12
New York Branch Membership Drive .....	.....	108.81	108.81
Total Liabilities	<u>\$32,907.28</u>	<u>\$43,264.29</u>	<u>\$10,357.01</u>
NET WORTH OR Deficit			
Balance January 1	\$7,279.96	\$782.66	\$6,497.30
Net Income or Loss for the Year	4,160.03	6,497.30	10,657.33
Net Worth or Deficit, December 31.....	<u>\$3,110.93</u>	<u>\$7,279.96</u>	<u>\$4,160.03</u>
Total Liabilities, Net of Deficit.....	<u>\$29,787.35</u>	<u>\$35,984.33</u>	<u>\$6,196.98</u>

Operations for the year are summarized below:

Total Income	\$45,844.78
Total Expenses	54,643.62
Loss—Ordinary Operations.....	\$8,798.84
Crisis Appropriations	5,197.50
Loss—Ordinary Operations and Crisis Appropriation	\$13,996.34
Other Income—Stocks, Bonds, etc., from Legacies Realized, Net of Expenses in Connection Therewith	18,156.37
Net Income	\$4,160.03

During the year the Association received securities from a legacy. Some of the securities were sold and the amount realized is shown as other income. The Association still has on hand mortgages, stocks and bonds of an approximate value of \$26,000.00. In accord with your request, the securities are shown in the balance sheet, at the nominal amount of \$1.00. As they are liquidated, the net proceeds will be taken into the accounts as income.

The Crisis, a separate organization, belongs to the Association, but the assets and liabilities thereof are not included in the statements. As at December 22, 1932, The Crisis Publishing Company, Inc., was organized to take over certain of the assets and liabilities of *The Crisis* in exchange for its capital stock. We were informed that the balance of the assets will be taken over and the remaining liabilities will be assumed by the N. A. A. C. P. These transactions have not been given effect in the statements as details have not been available.

In our opinion, the appended balance sheet and statement of income and expenses disclose with substantial accuracy, the financial position of the General Department of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People as at December 31, 1932. and the financial operations for the year then ended, respectively.

Very truly yours,

W. C. HEATON & COMPANY

EXHIBIT A

BALANCE SHEET, DECEMBER 31, 1932

	FUNDS			
	Due to Amount	or from Cash	Bonds	Total
SPECIAL FUNDS (SEE CONTRA)				
Legal Defense Fund—General	\$716.30	\$2,020.88	\$6,436.75	\$9,178.93
Life Membership Fund—General	2,699.84	166.04	2,134.12	5,000.00
Special Defense Fund—General	5,000.00			5,000.00
John W. Griggs Endowment Fund (held in trust during life of John W. Griggs)			1,000.00	1,000.00
Bettie G. Francis Endowment Fund			1,000.00	1,000.00
	<u>\$8,416.14</u>	<u>\$2,186.92</u>	<u>\$10,570.87</u>	<u>\$21,173.93</u>
GENERAL FUND	Contra			
Cash				
In Bank		\$235.73		
Petty Cash Fund		100.00		
			\$335.73	
Loans Receivable— <i>Crisis</i>			3,000.00	
Crisis Publishing Company, Inc.—Cost of Incorporating			75.00	
Accounts Receivable—Advances to Employees			275.89	
New York Branch Membership Drive			91.78	
Inventory			400.00	
Furniture and Fixtures—Net of Depreciation			4,326.25	
Prepaid Insurance			107.77	
Total			<u>\$8,612.42</u>	
Securities—Not Realized				
Mortgages Receivable, Mary D. McMurtrie Legacy	\$23,000.00			
Stocks and Bonds	863.62			
Stocks and Bonds—Estate of Mary D. McMurtrie				
Complete Ownership—Value not Determined				
Held in Joint Account with American Civil Liberties Union			1.00	
				<u>\$26,364.62</u>
Less: Reserve for Unrealized Securities		26,363.62		
Nominal Value			1.00	
Total General Fund				<u>8,613.42</u>
Total Assets				<u>\$29,787.35</u>

EXHIBIT A (Continued)

LIABILITIES

SPECIAL FUND RESERVES (SEE CONTRA)

Legal Defense Fund	\$9,173.93
Life Membership Fund	\$2,865.88
Life Membership Reserve	2,134.12
Total	5,000.00
Special Defense Fund	5,000.00
John W. Griggs Endowment Fund	1,000.00
Bettie G. Francis Endowment Fund	1,000.00
Total Fund Reserves	\$21,173.93

GENERAL FUND

Loan Payable—American Fund for Public Service....	\$1,367.24
Accounts Payable—Trade	1,742.61
Accounts Payable— <i>Crisis</i>	207.36
Due to	
Legal Defense Fund	\$716.30
Life Membership Fund	2,699.84
Special Defense Fund	5,000.00
Total Contra	8,416.14
Total Liabilities—General Fund	\$11,733.35

NET WORTH OR *Deficit*

<i>Deficit</i> , January 1, 1932	\$7,279.96
Net Income for Year, per Exhibit B	4,160.03
<i>Deficit</i> , December 31, 1932	3,119.93
Total Liabilities, Net of Deficit	8,613.42
Total Reserves, Liabilities and Net of Deficit	\$29,787.35

EXHIBIT B

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSES
(Exclusive of Special Funds)

For the Year Ended December 31, 1932

GENERAL FUND

INCOME

Contributions	\$17,179.04	
Interest and Dividends	1,262.86	
Literature Sales	208.38	
Christmas Stamps	358.11	
Benefits	37.52	
Membership, etc.		
Branches (Including Branch Con- tributions)	\$20,226.89	
Branch Contributions for Travel- ing Expense	1,948.03	
Members at Large	2,702.95	
Life (Amount Applicable to 1932)	1,475.00	
Branch Contributions for Annual Conference—Washington, D. C.	446.00	
Total Membership, etc.	26,798.87	
		\$45,844.78

EXPENSES

Salaries

Administrative	\$9,314.32	
Field	6,142.44	
Publicity	2,481.30	
Clerical	13,919.26	
Crisis	4,387.44	
Auditing	175.00	
Total Salaries	\$36,419.76	

EXHIBIT B—(Continued)

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSES (Exclusive of Special Funds)

For the Year Ended December 31, 1932

GENERAL FUND

Advertising	20.40	
Rent	2,160.80	
Light	132.29	
Telephone and Telegraph	902.96	
Postage	2,911.91	
Printing, Multigraphing and Stationery	1,983.80	
Traveling	3,450.08	
Annual Conference Expenses—Washington, D. C....	1,106.04	
Depreciation—Furniture and Fixtures	227.70	
Clippings	243.51	
Miscellaneous	1,388.58	
Crisis Subscriptions	3,478.22	
Miscellaneous Disbursements	168.38	
Insurance	17.35	
Interest on Notes Payable	31.84	
Total Expenses		\$54,643.62
Loss—Ordinary Operations		8,798.84
Crisis Appropriations		5,197.50
Loss—Ordinary Operations and Crisis		\$13,996.34
OTHER INCOME—Legacies Realized		
Estate of Madam C. J. Walker	\$5,000.00	
Estate of Mary D. McMurtrie—Stocks	4,642.44	
Estate of Mary D. McMurtrie—Bonds	17,285.02	
Estate of Mary D. McMurtrie—Stocks and Bonds not Realized—Value Undetermined	1.00	
Total		\$26,928.46
Deduct		
Inheritance Tax	\$7,784.78	
Legal Expense	987.31	
		8,772.09
Net Amount Realized		18,156.37
Net Income to Exhibit A		\$4,160.03

EXHIBIT C

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF SPECIAL FUNDS For the Year Ended December 31, 1932

LEGAL DEFENSE FUND

January 1, 1932, Balance \$14,004.52

Income

Contributions — Mississippi Flood Investi-
gation \$2,607.25
Miscellaneous Receipts 333.45
Interest on Bonds 130.00

Total Receipts 3,070.70

Total \$17,075.22

Expenditures

Attorneys' Fees, Witnesses, etc. \$2,147.76
Salaries 2,067.56
Telephone and Telegraph 162.55
Traveling 471.97
Mississippi Flood Investigations 1,208.26
Printing and Supplies 450.48
Miscellaneous 31.72
Loss on Bonds Sold 204.49
Scottsboro Cases 1,156.50

Total Expenditures 7,901.29

Balance December 31, 1932..... \$9,173.93

EXHIBIT C (Continued)

LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUND

January 1, 1932, Undisbursed Balance	\$5,885.00
Additions During the Year	465.00
	<u>\$6,350.00</u>
Transferred to Life Membership Reserve	\$2,134.12
Transferred to General Income During Year	1,350.00
	<u>3,484.12</u>
December 31, 1932, Undisbursed Balance	\$2,865.88
Life Membership Reserve, December 31, 1932	
Undisbursed Balance	2,134.12
	<u>\$5,000.00</u>
Total	<u>\$5,000.00</u>

SPECIAL DEFENSE FUND

January 1, 1932, Undisbursed Balance	\$5,000.00
December 31, 1932, Undisbursed Balance	<u>\$5,000.00</u>

JOHN W. GRIGGS ENDOWMENT FUND

January 1, 1932, Undisbursed Balance	\$1,000.00
December 31, 1932, Undisbursed Balance	<u>\$1,000.00</u>

BETTIE G. FRANCIS ENDOWMENT FUND

January 1, 1932, Undisbursed Balance	\$1,000.00
December 31, 1932, Undisbursed Balance	<u>\$1,000.00</u>

Chapter X.

THE CRISIS

The cash income of *The Crisis* for the year 1932 was \$25,847. One hundred and seventy-five thousand copies of *The Crisis* were printed and sold during the year, making a total distribution of 9,244,979 copies from 1910 through 1932.

The year was a most difficult one for all publications and large numbers went out of existence. It has been a difficult task to keep *The Crisis* alive but its budget has been balanced by drastic cutting in the number of employees, in the wages paid, by introducing the five-day week, and also by cutting the size and cost of the magazine.

All this has been possible by aid from the General Treasury of the N. A. A. C. P. During the past year the General Treasury has paid the editor's salary and provided for the reduction of *The Crisis* debt. On the other hand, *The Crisis* has paid into the N. A. A. C. P. Treasury \$1,239 as commissions on subscriptions secured by branches. The total amount thus paid, from 1920 to 1932, is \$19,597, which balances the amount which the Association has contributed to *The Crisis* since 1915.

In December, 1932, the Crisis Publishing Company was incorporated. All the stock of the corporation is owned by the N. A. A. C. P. and the change is simply a movement to establish the position of *The Crisis* as a business institution, and to limit the liability of the N. A. A. C. P. for future debts.

It need hardly be added that the need of a critical and well-informed organ of opinion just now for the guidance of the American Negro can hardly be over-estimated.

FINANCIAL REPORT

For the Year Ended, December 31, 1932

The Crisis,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

Gentlemen:

Pursuant to engagement we have made a limited examination of the books and other accounting records of *The Crisis* for the

year ended December 31, 1932. In connection therewith, we have prepared and submit the following financial statements:

Exhibit A—Balance Sheets, December 31, 1932.

Exhibit B—Profit and Loss Statement for Year Ended December 31, 1932.

The usual verification of balance sheet items, including direct confirmation of bank balances, has been made. We were, however, unable to obtain a letter verifying the \$300.00 on deposit with the Post Office at Albany, N. Y.

Operations for the year have resulted in an operating loss of \$2,628.74. The salary of the Editor was paid by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the profit and loss statement is therefore relieved of this amount. The Association also contributed \$4,997.50 toward the expenses of *The Crisis* which, when offset by the operating loss of \$2,628.74, resulted in a decrease in the deficit amounting to \$2,368.76. Details are shown in Exhibit B.

In Exhibit A the assets and liabilities are shown as at the end and the beginning of the year, with increases and decreases in the columns to the right. A study of the figures disclose the following:

Decrease in Liabilities	\$4,994.59
Decrease in Assets	2,625.83
Decrease in Deficit	<u>\$2,368.76</u>

The Crisis organization is a part of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, but for the accounting purposes it has always been treated as a separate entity. As at December 22, 1932, The Crisis Publishing Company, Inc., was organized to take over certain of the assets and liabilities of *The Crisis* in exchange for its capital stock. We were informed that the balance of the assets will be taken over, and the remaining liabilities will be assumed by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. These transactions have not been given effect in the statements as the details have not been available.

In our opinion, the attached balance sheet and profit and loss statement exhibit with substantial accuracy, the financial position of *The Crisis* at December 31, 1932 and the result of operations for the year then ended, respectively.

Very truly yours,

W. C. HEATON & COMPANY.

THE CRISIS

BALANCE SHEET, DECEMBER 31, 1932

ASSETS	
CURRENT ASSETS	
Cash	
In Banks	\$11.90
On Hand	25.00
Total Cash	\$36.90
Accounts Receivable	
Advertisers	\$3,424.67
Less Reserve for Doubtful Ac-	
counts	1,200.00
Net	\$2,224.67
Agents	\$3,971.48
Less Reserve for Doubtful Ac-	
counts	3,000.00
Net	\$971.48
Due from Sale of Books	64.21
Due from N. A. A. C. P.	207.36
Total Accounts Receivable	3,467.72
INVENTORIES	
Paper at Williams Press	\$180.93
January 1933 Issue	62.33
Books	552.94
Total Inventories	796.20
Total Current Assets	\$4,300.82
OTHER ASSETS—NOT CURRENT	
Investment	
Black Swan Phonograph Stock	\$1.00
Deposit with Post Office	325.00
Deferred Charges	
Advances to Agents	\$28.85
Prepaid Insurance	20.84
Stationery and Supplies	93.30
Total Deferred Charges	142.99
Furniture and Fixtures, Net of Depreciation	3,059.51
Total Assets—Not Current	3,528.50
Total Assets	\$7,829.32

THE CRISIS

BALANCE SHEET, DECEMBER 31, 1932

LIABILITIES

CURRENT LIABILITIES

Accounts Payable	\$3,009.93
Office Salaries	54.23
Executive Salaries	1,420.24
Trade Acceptances and Notes Payable	2,540.73

Total Current Liabilities	\$7,025.13
---------------------------------	------------

Advertisers' Credit Balances	147.41
Agents' Credit Balances	12.67
Loan Payable (N. A. A. C. P.)	3,000.00
Reserve for Unexpired Portion of Subscriptions	2,900.00

Total Liabilities	\$13,085.21
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NET WORTH OR DEFICIT

Deficit, January 1, 1932	\$7,624.65
Addition for Year Ended December 31, 1932	2,368.76

Deficit, December 31	\$5,255.89
----------------------------	------------

Total Liabilities, Net of Deficit	\$7,829.32
---	------------

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSES

For Year Ended December 31, 1932

INCOME

Sales, Net of Returns	\$5,931.16	
Subscriptions	8,438.33	
Advertising	6,844.86	
Book Department Profit	17.08	
Contributions	2,131.60	
Publicity Appropriation by N. A. A. C. P.	<u>200.00</u>	
Total Income		\$23,563.03

EXPENSES

Publishing Cost		
Paper	\$2,251.63	
Printing	6,222.48	
Engraving	<u>1,118.79</u>	
	\$9,592.90	
Less Inventory	<u>62.33</u>	
Total		\$9,530.57
Salaries		
Executive—Paid by N. A. A. C. P.		
Office	<u>8,373.70</u>	
Total		8,373.70
Sundry		
Postage	\$1,690.29	
Rent	1,569.20	
Stationery and Supplies	240.80	
Addressograph, Stencils, etc.	473.82	
Advertising	91.81	
Telephone and Telegraph	290.57	
Insurance	34.58	
Interest	254.46	
Editorial Expense	123.69	
General Expense	668.43	
Circulation	475.12	
Fees and Collection Commissions....	442.05	
Gifts and Memberships	62.00	
Publicity (See Appropriation Above) ..	242.43	
Tax on Checks	<u>5.62</u>	
Total		\$6,664.67
Depreciation on Furniture and Fixtures		161.03
Bad Debts Written Off, Net of Adjustment		
Agents, Net	\$691.84	
Advertisers	413.65	
Books	<u>56.31</u>	
Total		\$1,161.80
Increase in Reserve for Bad Debts—Agents		
Increase in Reserve for Bad Debts—Advertisers.....	<u>300.00</u>	
Total Expenses		26,191.77
Operating Loss		2,628.74
Contribution by N. A. A. C. P.		4,997.50
Addition to Net Worth		<u>\$2,368.76</u>

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N.A.A.C.P.

24th Annual Report

for

1933



✓
The National Association for the Advancement
of Colored People

69 FIFTH AVENUE

NEW YORK CITY

Twenty-fourth Annual Report
of the
National Association for the Advancement
of Colored People
July 3, 1934
for 1933

*A Summary of Work and
an Accounting*

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
69 Fifth Avenue, New York City

January, 1934

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FOREWORD

1933, the fourth year of the depression and unemployment crisis, marked one of the most difficult years of the Association's history. The number of appeals made for aid was greater than at any time during the last decade. Not only did issues of civil and political rights arise, but, increasingly, the number of fundamental problems in connection with the Negro's economic status, especially so far as the National Recovery program was concerned, demanded action by the N.A.A.C.P.

Against this background of a greater number and complexity of problems to be solved two heartening trends were noted. A greatly augmented number of younger men and women, colored and white, entered into the work both of the National Office and of the branches, bringing new ideas, energy, training and enthusiasm. The gifts of these young people, combined with the experience and loyalty of many of our older supporters, augur well for increasing effectiveness of the N.A.A.C.P.

New branches were organized, moribund branches were revived, and there was to be seen a deepening loyalty in the face of bitter attacks upon the Association during this period of great economic and mental strain.

A second gratifying development was the manner in which the Association's finances were kept practically up to the level of the preceding year. Funds for maximum effectiveness were, as always, far too inadequate for the needs, but the financial support during 1933 was gratifying in the light of the great unemployment among Negroes who contribute the bulk of the Association's income.

1934 and the years to follow present even greater difficulties, but the growing realization of the fact that the Association's contribution to the welfare of the Negro American and of the country at large is unique and must be made offers a challenge and an obligation to every thoughtful American to support this work.

Chapter 1

THE NEGRO WORKER AND THE NEW DEAL

The National Recovery Act: With the passage of the National Industrial Recovery Act on June 16 the Association reiterated its requests for appointment of competent colored people to boards, committees and commissions having to do with the whole NRA program. A resolution in support of this request was adopted at the Annual Conference in Chicago and was transmitted to all administration officials in charge of the recovery program from President Roosevelt down.

The code of fair competition for the cotton textile industry was the first to be finished and was approved by the President on July 7, but prior to the affixing of his signature the Association protested by wire to Mr. Roosevelt that the cotton textile code deliberately excluded about 12,000 colored workers by its specific provision that the clause relating to minimum wages and maximum hours should not apply to "outside crews and cleaners." Most of the colored employees in the cotton textile industry are in these categories. The President stated before signing the code that some provision should be made for including these classes of workers by January 1, 1934. Employees under the code had their hours reduced to forty a week. Colored workers continued working a 44-hour week and their wages were approximately sixty to seventy-five per cent of the code rate.

It became apparent as the N.R.A. activity in Washington became more feverish that Negro workers were in for the battle of their lives, for industrialists were submitting codes which shamelessly included grossly discriminatory provisions with reference to Negro labor. Most of the codes as originally submitted provided in one manner or another for a differential wage of twenty to forty per cent. Hearings were being held day after day and no agencies which heretofore had professed a primary interest in the economic plight of the Negro worker were on hand to speak in his behalf. The National office decided that the Association would have to find a way to step into the breach even though its funds were at the lowest point in many years and even though it was not equipped with the economic data necessary.

Joint Committee on National Recovery: In August the Assistant Secretary conferred in Washington with John P. Davis and Dr. Robert C. Weaver, a young economist, and committed the Association to membership on the Joint Committee on National Recovery, pending a meeting of the Board of Directors in September.

The Joint Committee submitted briefs against the differential wage in the lumber, steel, bituminous coal, leather, construction (including general contractors), hotel, laundry, and other industries which have an appreciable number of colored workers. The Secretary presented the brief at the laundry code hearing. The laundry code, one of the most discriminatory ones proposed, provided six different wage scales based upon a geographical division of the country, with the lowest scale of fourteen cents an hour for ordinary laundry workers in the so-called "black belt" states.

The Board of Directors voted to permit the Association to become a member of the Joint Committee for the period ending in March, 1934, and it also voted a contribution of \$200 toward the budget.

Dr. George E. Haynes of the Federal Council of Churches is chairman of the Joint Committee, Mr. Davis is secretary, and Mrs. Rose Marcus Coe technical adviser in place of Dr. Weaver who in October joined the staff of Dr. Clark H. Foreman. The committee's membership includes twenty-two national racial and interracial organizations.

N.R.A. Discriminations: In order to speed reemployment faster than codes of fair competition could be adopted President Roosevelt issued his now famous blanket code specifying certain maximum hours of labor and minimum rates of pay. The first effect of the "blue eagle" President's agreement was the displacement of many Negro workers throughout the South where employers decided that if they had to pay the minimum wage of twelve dollars a week they would not pay it to Negroes.

The Memphis Branch of the Association reported dismissal of fourteen colored women from a factory where they had been getting seven dollars a week and the employment of fourteen white women to take their places at twelve dollars a week.

Violation of the blue eagle agreement and later on the permanent codes of fair competition was reported from many sections of the South, where colored workers are being intimidated into accepting a lower wage scale on pain of dismissal. It has been difficult to collect material on these reported discriminations and displacements because the Association has had no money with which to send trained observers into the South. Wherever specific evidence of discriminations could be obtained, vigorous action was taken against these practices.

Rev. E. D. Hughes: Rev. E. D. Hughes in September was driven from his pastorate in Selma, Alabama, by the leading citizens of the town said to include a bank president, a manufacturer, the chief of police and the head of the Chamber of Commerce, because he refused to endorse a code prepared by a local manufacturer which provided a lower wage scale for Negroes than that for whites. The manufacturer intended to formally submit this code to Washington for acceptance by the government and wished to have the endorsement of influential colored people. Mr. Hughes was forced to roll from a moving automobile into a ditch in order to escape a pursuing mob.

The battle to prevent the Negro from being forced permanently to a lower codified economic level is still in progress. Late in December industrial leaders in the South formed a special association to inform the National Recovery Administration about the "peculiar problems" of southern industry.

The Public Works Administration: Secretary Harold L. Ickes of the Department of the Interior and Public Works Administrator, on August 22, appointed Clark Howell Foreman, a young white Atlantan, as adviser in the Interior Department on the economic status of Negroes. The Association took the lead in protesting the appointment not because of any objection to Mr. Foreman personally but because it felt that a Negro could better advise the federal government on the economic status of the race.

On September 21 Secretary Ickes issued a bulletin to all state engineers on public works projects warning them that no discrimination must be made between applicants for employment on account of race or religious affiliation. In October Colonel H. M. Waite, Deputy Administrator of Public Works, conferred with leaders of five southern states, in Atlanta, and reiterated the P.W.A. policy of identical wage scales for "white, black or brown" labor.

Subsistence Homesteads: The sum of \$25,000,000 was appropriated by Congress for the establishment of subsistence homestead colonies in which groups of people would be assembled with each family on a five or eight acre tract of land. In each colony there is to be some form of industry to provide employment. The Association and the Joint Committee on Natinal Recovery have taken the position that colored people should be integrated into these colonies and that the government should not sanction or provide funds for the establishment of separate all-Negro subsistence homestead colonies. The Association's opposition is based upon a fear not only that the separate Negro colonies would be discriminated against in appropriations from the federal government and in treatment by state and county governments, but that the precedent of segregated settlements being set up by the federal government would set a permanent pattern of segregation for the Negro all over the United States.

Civilian Conservation Corps: Following closely upon the organization of the Civilian Conservation Corps the Association received complaints from parts of Alabama, Texas and Arkansas that Negroes were being refused for enlistment. In answer to a letter of inquiry from the Association, W. Frank Persons, acting for Secretary of Labor Perkins, stated that specific instructions had been sent out to local recruiting officers that there should be no discrimination on the basis of race or color. Despite these assurances, reports have continued to come to the Association charging discrimination of various kinds.

THE MISSISSIPPI FLOOD CONTROL PROJECT

During the year the National Office continued its fight against the exploitation of Negro workers in the levee camps on the Mississippi River Flood Control Project begun in July, 1932, with the sending of Miss Helen Boardman to investigate labor conditions in the delta region. A persistent press campaign was kept up and favorable editorials urging senate investigation of the N.A.A.C.P. charges were carried by the leading dailies and weeklies of the country. Each United States Senator was sent the facts relative to the flood control exploitation. The National Office printed and widely distributed 10,000 copies of a leaflet "Mississippi River Slavery—1932."

The campaign was stimulated by the reports of Roy Wilkins, assistant secretary, and George S. Schuyler, writer, sent by the National Office to the delta disguised as laborers for three weeks to make a first hand observation on conditions in contractors' camps on the flood control project,. The information they gathered corroborated the original charges made by the Association. On this trip Mr. Schuyler was arrested and jailed overnight by Vicksburg, Miss., police on suspicion of being a "highwayman."

The Senate Investigation Committee appointed as a result of the N.A.A.C.P. charges announced late in April, through its chairman, Senator Robert E. Wagner of New York, that its investigation was about to begin.

Late in September came the victorious climax to the Association's long fight, when Secretary of War Dern announced that unskilled workers in levee camps along the lower Mississippi would have their pay raised and the hours of work shortened by recent regulations of the Public Works Administration and the War Department. Unskilled workers on projects financed by the P.W.A. in the South will receive 40 cents an hour and work a 30-hour week.

With P.W.A. funds the levee workers will receive \$12 a week. In the future on contract work they will be under the contractors' code and will receive \$14.40 a week of 48 hours. Where they are working directly for the government and not for the contractors, they will work no longer than eight hours a day.

There are at least 25,000 men working in the contractors' camps. A few additional thousands work directly for the government. Since the contract men have been receiving \$9.00 weekly at best, the new wage scale means an increase per man of \$3.00 a week, or \$75,000 more weekly for the entire area.

Boulder Dam

Despite its efforts throughout 1932 the number of Negro workmen employed on Boulder Dam at Las Vegas, Nev., dropped to eleven out of a total working force exceeding 4,000. The Association through the assistant secretary protested to Secretary of

the Interior Harold L. Ickes against the barring of Negroes from employment by their own government and requested that Negro applicants for work be employed without discrimination.

On September 19 the Association was advised by Harry Slattery, personal assistant to Secretary Ickes, that the Interior Department could not intervene with the Boulder Dam contractors to see that more Negroes were given employment. The Interior Department's special investigation substantiated the Association's charges relative to non-employment of Negro workmen.

The San Francisco Branch appropriated \$50 for the expenses of an investigating trip to Boulder Dam by Leland S. Hawkins, its president. Mr. Hawkins' report, completed on November 25, substantiated practically all of the charges made by the Association. From the height of Negro employment between August 18 to November 15, 1932, when 30 were employed and the average payroll for the group was \$122.80, the number employed had declined to 12 or 14 with the average daily group payroll at \$56. Mr. Hawkins' report was sent to Mr. Slattery. The campaign has been assisted by the Los Angeles Urban League and the National Bar Association.

Legislation for Economic Protection: In Indiana, Illinois and New Jersey the legislatures passed laws designed to prevent discrimination against colored workers on all jobs let to contractors by the state or any county or city. The Chicago branch supported the Illinois law; Rep. Henry J. Richardson introduced and pushed the Indiana law; and Assemblyman J. Mercer Burrell sponsored the New Jersey law. Rep. John W. Harris of Pennsylvania had his bill passed by the state legislature, but Governor Gifford Pinchot vetoed it. All these legislators are colored.

Chapter 2

LEGAL DEFENSE

George Crawford Case: Crawford was charged with the murder of Mrs. Agnes Boeing Ilsley and her maid, Mrs. Mina Buckner, at Middleburg, Virginia, on January 13, 1932. Feeling ran so high against Crawford that a prominent citizen of Loudoun county who led one of the posses declared that Crawford would have been burned alive had he been apprehended. In January, 1933, Crawford was arrested in Massachusetts. Investigation in Loudoun county by the N.A.A.C.P. cast doubt upon Crawford's having been the actual murderer. Fear was expressed also of the possibility of Crawford's being lynched on being returned to Virginia for trial. A third issue involved was the question of whether states which, like Virginia, violated the federal constitution by excluding Negro citizens from grand and petit jury service should have the legal right to appeal to another section of the same constitution for the return of a Negro for trial who had fled to another state.

J. Weston Allen, former attorney general of Massachusetts, and Butler R. Wilson, president of the Boston Branch of the N.A.A.C.P., applied in the United States district court in Massachusetts for a writ of habeas corpus. The writ was granted by the late Judge James A. Lowell and the case overnight became a cause celebre. Certain southern congressmen moved to impeach Judge Lowell, which proceedings were still pending at the time of Judge Lowell's death in November, 1933. The circuit court of appeals reversed Judge Lowell and the United States supreme court denied a review of the appellate court's decision.

Crawford was returned to Virginia for trial on October 28, 1933. Messrs. Charles H. Houston, vice dean of the Howard University law school, Leon A. Ransom, Edward P. Lovett, and James G. Tyson, young colored attorneys of Washington, defended Crawford. Motion was made by counsel to quash the grand jury indictment and the trial jury panel on the ground that qualified Negro citizens of Loudoun county had been barred from the grand jury and trial jury panels because of their race and color. The qualifications of more than one hundred qualified Negroes were secured by personal investigations, and fourteen were called to testify. The court, however, after

hearing the testimony ruled that there were Negroes in Loudoun county qualified to serve on juries, but denied the motions to quash the indictment and to quash the trial panels on the ground that the authorities had not excluded Negroes from the juries, but merely had failed to call them. Judge Lowell's decision and the presentation of these witnesses, however, have had far-reaching effect. Since Judge Lowell's decision at least four southern states have put Negroes on grand and petiti juries for the first time in more than 30 years. Many counties in Virginia are now using Negroes on juries for the first time.

Trial of Crawford on the Ilsley indictment began December 12, 1933. A brilliant defense was furnished by Mr. Houston and his associates especially in the face of the circumstance that Crawford was shown not to have been in Massachusetts continuously from September, 1931 to January, 1933, as he had claimed. Crawford was saved from the death chair by Mr. Houston's summation to the jury. Crawford subsequently pleaded guilty to the Buckner indictment and received a second life sentence.

The Crawford case, through its raising of the jury issue in the manner related above and in the brilliance of the defense by young Negro counsel in a case tried in the South involving such bitterness of feeling, has had, and undoubtedly will continue to have, profound effect. The cost to the National Office of defense was \$3,636.82. All defense counsel served Crawford and the N.A.A.C.P. without compensation.

Scottsboro Cases: Immediately after the verdict in the Haywood Patterson trial in April the Association agreed with the International Labor Defense to raise funds to be expended for legal defense. Up to January 1, 1934, the Association raised and paid out in legal bills through the I.L.D. the sum of \$3,432.07. The vouchers for these sums show they were issued for such items as traveling expenses for lawyers to and from Decatur, Ala., special investigations in connection with the appeal, transcript of the testimony in the Haywood Patterson trial and similar items. The sum raised by the Association came from branches which held special Scottsboro meetings, from lodges, churches, clubs, fraternities, sororities, and other organized groups, and from individuals who wished to contribute to the defense through the N.A.A.C.P.

The Doris Weaver Case: Miss Doris Weaver was denied entrance to the home management cottage at Ohio State University after she had registered for this practice course as a senior in home economics. Miss Weaver was barred on the ground that she could not be housed for the six weeks period with eleven white girls because of the "social intimacy" involved.

Suit was brought in her behalf by Messrs. Charles W. White, Harry E. Davis, Claybourne George and Selmo C. Glenn of Cleveland, secured by the Cleveland Branch and the National Office. The Ohio Supreme Court, reversing the state's civil rights policy, decided that the offer of the University to accommodate Miss Weaver on one side of the home management cottage occupied by herself only was not a denial of her constitutional rights and that her suit to be admitted on the same basis as other girls was an attempt to compel the state to force students into "social commingling."

A petition for re-hearing was denied in April. It was decided not to carry the Weaver case further as she had graduated in the meantime, but to bring another suit in behalf of another colored student in this course on grounds which would compel the court to change its reactionary viewpoint. Meanwhile intensive work is being carried on in Ohio to educate public opinion to support this legal action.

Theodore Jordan: Theodore Jordan was convicted and sentenced to death at Klamath Falls, Oregon, in December, 1932, following the death in September of that year of a Southern Pacific dining car steward who was attacked in the railroad yards at Klamath Falls in June. The Portland Branch retained counsel and the National Office contributed \$100 towards the defense fund. However, while a motion for a new trial was being perfected by the attorney engaged by the Branch, Jordan was persuaded by members of the International Labor Defense to turn his case over to that organization.

The National Office and the Portland Branch thereupon ceased official participation in Jordan's defense. Jordan's death sentence has been affirmed by the State supreme court.

Beaver County (Pa.) Deportation Cases: On January 21, 1933, forty-six colored people were driven out of the town of Industry, Pa., in Beaver County, across the state line, due to local resentment at some Negroes having jobs while some whites

were unemployed. The case was taken up at once by the Pittsburgh Branch whose President, Homer S. Brown, conducted a personal investigation. Not until July did the Attorney General's office complete its investigation and declare to the Governor that the officials responsible for this outrage should be "vigorously handled." No action was forthcoming by county officials who, under the law, had to initiate the prosecution and, thereupon, Governor Pinchot wrote these officials calling their inaction a "deliberate defiance of the law." This case is still pending.

Daniel Bush: The National Office acted as intermediary between Daniel Bush, a prisoner in the Michigan State Penitentiary at Jackson and Attorney Francis M. Dent, member of the legal committee of the Detroit Branch, and secured on August 17 a commutation of Bush's life sentence to fifteen to thirty years.

Wilford Hall: Wilford Hall, a boy in his teens, was the first person convicted under the 1932 Mississippi State Law making robbery with firearms a capital offense. Hall injured a popular merchant of Crystal Springs in his attempt at robbery and was sentenced to death. The National Office contributed \$100. to the defense fund inasmuch as the lawyers in the case intended to challenge the constitutionality of the new law. Hall's sentence was finally commuted to life imprisonment.

Robert Bell and Grady Swain: Details regarding this case have appeared in previous annual reports.

Messrs. Booker and Booker of Little Rock, Arkansas, who have been working to secure indefinite furloughs for Robert Bell and Grady Swain engaged the services during 1933 of Edward Bennett, a well known attorney of Little Rock, whose latest report to the National Office was that the Governor was reserving his independent decision on the parole following the flat refusal of the Parole Board to act favorably.

Jesse Williams: Jesse Williams was arrested and convicted of killing a deputy sheriff at Senatobia, Miss., when the latter is said to have attacked his cabin without notice or warrant or proclamation that he was an officer of the law. Following Williams' conviction the Association enlisted the aid of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation and appealed directly to Governor Sennett Connor. A last minute effort by lawyers in Jackson, Miss., to file notice of appeal which would automatically

stay the execution was mysteriously delayed by one of the white lawyers having "tire trouble" as he was carrying the papers from Jackson to be filed in the courthouse at Senatobia on the afternoon of the day preceding Williams' scheduled execution. When the sheriff at Senatobia learned that papers had been filed with the county clerk after office hours he advanced the time of execution to shortly after midnight.

Jess Hollins: On February 27 a judge in Okmulgee County, Oklahoma, sustained a demurrer to the information against Jess Hollins who had been convicted in 1932 of criminal assault, sentenced to death and granted a new trial by the Oklahoma Supreme Court. A change of venue from Creek County to Okmulgee County was also granted.

In succeeding months there has been a wrangle over technicalities in the Hollins case as to jurisdiction. Hollins' attorneys contended that the judge in Creek County had no jurisdiction and filed an appeal with the Criminal Court of Appeals to escape a second trial before him. They have raised the question of Negroes being denied jury service.

Willie Peterson: On April 17 the Alabama Supreme Court affirmed the conviction of Willie Peterson who was found guilty of assaulting and murdering two Birmingham society girls on August 4, 1931. The jury disagreed in Peterson's first trial in the latter part of 1931 but in the second trial when the charge of rape was added to that of murder a conviction resulted. Application for a re-hearing before the Alabama Supreme Court was denied and an appeal to the United States Supreme Court was perfected. This course was decided upon following conferences and investigations in Birmingham by Dean Charles H. Houston of the Howard University Law School, John W. Altman, attorney retained by the Birmingham Branch, and officials of the Branch and the Citizens Committee.

The fight has been led by the Birmingham Branch with whom a Citizens Committee in Birmingham and the National Office have cooperated.

Tom Carraway: In April the Mississippi Supreme Court for the fourth time heard arguments against the execution of Tom Carraway who was convicted in 1931 of criminal assault upon a white woman, but a new trial was denied and June 28 was set as the date for execution. On June 22 Judge E. H. Holmes

of the Federal District Court granted Attorney S. D. Redmond a petition for a writ of habeas corpus and an injunction against the sheriff of Jackson County to prevent the execution of Carraway until the case could be heard on its merits in the federal court. The federal court hearing was delayed until late in the fall, and in November Bidwell Adam, former Lieutenant-Governor of the State, advised Attorney Redmond and the National Office that if action in the federal court were dropped he felt positive that he would be able to secure a new trial in the state court with a good chance of winning the case. He was authorized to proceed.

Florida Bullock and Beaufort Kelly: The National Office made a contribution of \$50 toward the expenses of carrying on the defense of these two boys convicted in Henderson, N. C., on charges of kidnapping and assault and battery with a deadly weapon on a sixteen-year-old white girl. The boys were sentenced to life imprisonment on the kidnapping charge and to two years on the assault charge.

A colored attorney of Durham, Caswell J. Gates, at the risk of personal injury, raised the jury issue and barely escaped from town. The case is being appealed.

Oscar Gordon and Son: At the request of the Albany, Georgia, Branch the National Office made a contribution of \$100 toward the defense fund for Oscar Gordon and his son whose case Albany attorneys are appealing to the Georgia Supreme Court. The Gordons are accused of killing a drunken white man although, according to investigation of the Branch, they had no part in the fight and did not know that a man had been killed outside their home.

Frank L. Roberson: Efforts of the National Office extending over a period of several years in behalf of Frank Roberson, a prisoner in the Marquette, Michigan, Branch Penitentiary, were rewarded in November by the action of the Parole Board in reducing his sentence from life to two and a half to seven and a half years.

Fund for Legal Work: It will be remembered that in 1930 the American Fund for Public Service voted to expend through the N.A.A.C.P. a sum large enough to conduct an extensive campaign in the courts against specific handicaps facing the Negro which include: Unequal apportionment of school funds, prop-

erty holders' covenants for residential segregation, disfranchisement and civil liberties defense. However, the shrinkage of assets has rendered it impossible for the American Fund for Public Service to live up to its agreement and instead the Association will have only about one-tenth of the money originally pledged. The smaller sum will be available in 1934.

Nathan R. Margold who had been retained to direct this campaign and who did the exhaustive legal research for the campaign, was appointed Solicitor of the Department of the Interior in 1933, making it necessary for the Association to secure a competent attorney to take his place in conducting that part of the program for which funds are now available.

Legal Committee: During the year William H. Hastie of Washington, D. C., and Homer S. Brown of Pittsburgh, Pa., were added to the Association's National Legal Committee.

One of the most hopeful of the aspects of the Association's work is the generous and unselfish service rendered by young attorneys, both colored and white. We cannot name all of these but among them are Charles H. Houston, chief counsel in the George Crawford case; William H. Hastie, who conducted for the N.A.A.C.P. the Hocutt case against the University of North Carolina; Louis L. Redding of Wilmington, Delaware, who on his own initiative made a personal investigation of the Princess Anne, Maryland, lynching; and Homer S. Brown who has handled numerous cases for the Association in Pennsylvania.

Abraham L. Sepenuck of Jersey City, N. J., volunteered his services to the Association, and has handled successfully a number of New Jersey cases for the N.A.A.C.P.

SCHOOLS—SEGREGATION

The University of North Carolina Discrimination Case: In the spring of 1933 suit was brought in North Carolina to test the constitutionality of the practice of excluding Negroes from the professional schools of the University of North Carolina. On March 15 a petition for a writ of mandamus was filed by Messrs. Conrad O. Pearson and Cecil A. McCoy, attorneys for Thomas R. Hocutt of Durham who sought entrance to the school of pharmacy of the University. Judge M. V. Barnhill denied the

petition for writ of mandamus on the technical ground that the mandamus was not the proper remedy, and notice of appeal was filed by the plaintiff's attorneys.

Messrs. Pearson and McCoy were assisted in this case by William H. Hastie of Washington, D. C., who was sent to Durham at the expense of the National Office. These attorneys were opposed by Attorney General D. C. Brumitt, First Assistant Attorney General A. F. Seawell, and Victor Bryant, a local white attorney.

As a direct result of this case a bill was introduced in the North Carolina State Legislature and approved by the judiciary committee providing for payment by the state of the expenses of Negro students at professional colleges "where they may be lawfully admitted," meaning, of course, colleges in northern states. The bill passed the lower house but failed of passage in the senate.

Salary Differential for North Carolina Teachers: On August 18 announcement was made through the North Carolina press of a new salary schedule for teachers in the public schools of that state by which white teachers with eight years experience were to receive a maximum of \$720 a year while colored teachers with the same experience were to receive a maximum of \$560. Under the new schedules salaries of colored teachers run as low as \$322 a year for "C" classification of teachers.

The National Office received a request from Cecil A. McCoy, one of the attorneys in the Hocutt case, for its support to overcome this discrimination. As part of its work under the appropriation from the American Fund for Public Service the Association has undertaken to attack the matter through the courts, working with its North Carolina branches and other organizations in the state.

So widespread has become interest in gaining justice for colored teachers that requests have come from Virginia and Maryland that the Association undertake to contest similar discrimination against colored teachers in these states. All of these will be included as far as funds will permit in a planned, continued and determined struggle.

Berwyn (Pa.) School Case: Following a hearing in Harrisburg on March 2nd of evidence for and against children in East-town and Tredyffrin townships in an action against the township

school boards because of the setting up of a separate school for colored children, Attorney General William A. Schnader decided not to join in the action.

The parents of more than 200 school children refused to give up and continued to keep them away from the segregated school. A petition was filed by Raymond Pace Alexander, seeking to compel the Attorney General to institute mandamus proceedings against the township school boards, and a hearing on this petition was postponed until November 8. Meanwhile, the parents, beginning their second year of a strike against the school, were threatened with arrest and jail terms on charges of truancy. Five of the parents were arrested and served terms in jail rather than pay the nominal fines.

On November 4, the Bryn Mawr Branch, which had been leading and financing the fight against the segregated school since the spring of 1932 asked the National Office to take charge.

The result of the hearing before the Dauphin Court in Harrisburg on November 8 had not been handed down at the end of the year. Meanwhile, the parents are continuing to keep their children out of the segregated school. The National Office has contributed \$75 toward the expenses of attorneys since November.

Chapter 3

LYNCHING

Lynchings during 1933 numbered almost three times those which occurred in 1932 when there were only ten. In 1933 there were twenty-eight known lynchings.

Lynchings Prevented: In San Luis, Col., Kingfisher, Okla., San Francisco, Calif., Ocean City, N. J., Decatur, Ala. and Birmingham, Ala. officers of the law protected prisoners from threatened lynchings.

Lynchers Apprehended—Greenville, S. C.: The daily press reported during November and December the arrest of fifteen men on charges of murder and accessory to murder in connec-

tion with the lynching of George Green at Greenville on November 17. Their trial was set for the spring term of court.

Ninety Six, S. C.: On October 9 a coroner's jury ordered four men held on a charge of murdering Bennie Thompson who was taken from jail on October 8 and beaten to death. The jury acted after one of the men confessed, implicating the other three.

Princess Anne, Md.: By order of Governor Albert M. Ritchie troops were sent to Princess Anne to arrest four men who had taken part in the lynching of George Armwood on October 18. In order to make the arrests the soldiers had to fight with a mob and more than a hundred tear gas bombs had to be used. Brought before Chief Judge John L. Pattison the men were released "for insufficient evidence." Governor Ritchie, however, sharply rebuked the judges sitting in the case charging that they knew that "evidence entirely sufficient" to warrant holding the men "would be promptly produced if they were willing to hear it."

St. Joseph, Missouri: In connection with the lynching of Lloyd Warner at St. Joseph on November 28, four arrests were made. Two of the men were charged with first degree murder, one with the possession of a pistol stolen from a guard on night of the lynching, and the fourth on a charge of malicious destruction of property when the jail was attacked.

Lynching Applauded: In direct contrast to these efforts to punish lynchers is the attitude of Governor James Rolph, Jr., of California, who, following the lynching of Thomas H. Thurmond and John M. Holmes, on November 26, gave assurance that "if anyone is arrested for the good job I will pardon them all."

The Writers' League Against Lynching: A direct result of the wave of lynching which swept the country during the fall of 1933 was the formation on December 4 of the Writers' League Against Lynching. On November 29 a telegram signed by Lewis S. Gannett of the New York Herald-Tribune, Benjamin Stolberg, Helen Woodward and the Association's Secretary, was sent to a list of about one hundred writers and publishers asking if they would serve on a writers' committee to protest against lynching. Eighty-one responded consenting to the use of their names. The list has since grown to nearly two hundred. The organization meeting on December 4 was held in the National

Office and was attended by a number of outstanding writers and publishers. Officers of the League are: Harry Hansen, chairman; Suzanne LaFollette, secretary; Nella Larsen, assistant secretary; Lenore Marshall, treasurer. The League has received a great deal of publicity through its various protests against lynchings and against expressions in favor of lynching.

Its headquarters are in the offices of the N.A.A.C.P.

Anti-Lynching Bill: The Association's National Legal Committee, with the aid of Professor Karl Llewellyn of the Columbia University Law School, drafted a federal anti-lynching bill to be introduced in the new Congress on the opening day, January 3, 1934.

On December 7 a meeting of various organizations in New York was held for the purpose of coordinating all efforts behind a single bill so that there might be no confusion caused by the introduction of several different bills. This Conference was called jointly by the N.A.A.C.P. and the American Civil Liberties Union. Other organizations represented were: The National Urban League, The Women's Peace Society, the Interdenominational Ministers Alliance of New York and New Jersey, and the National Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners. The bill was introduced at the opening of Congress in the Senate jointly by Senators Edward P. Costigan of Colorado and Robert F. Wagner of New York and was known as S 1978. Representative Thomas F. Ford of California introduced the same bill in the House.

President Roosevelt Speaks: On December 5 President Roosevelt speaking in Washington to the twenty-fifth Annual Conference of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America over a nation-wide radio hook-up condemned lynching and rebuked Governor Rolph of California, although he did not call the Pacific coast executive by name. The President said:

"This new generation, for example, is not content with preaching against that vile form of collective murder, lynch law, which has broken out in our midst anew. We know that it is murder, and a deliberate and definite disobedience of the commandment, 'Thou shalt not kill.' We do not excuse those in high places or in low who condone lynch law."

LYNCHING RECORD FOR 1933

Chronological List

- January 12: *Homer, La.*: (New York World Telegram, January 12.)
A report that a Negro, *Fell Jenkins*, 20, had died as the result of a beating administered by three white men was returned by a Coroner's jury.
- February 19: *Ringgold, La.*: (New York Times, February 20.)
Nelson Nash was shot and his body riddled with bullets after he was said to have confessed to the beating to death of J. P. Batchelor, cashier of the Ringgold Bank. Nash had been arrested by a posse of 500 men and placed in the custody of the sheriff.
- May 14: *Warrentown, Ga.*: (Carolina Times, May 20.)
Following a dispute with his landlord as a result of which his brother and the landlord were killed, *Will Kinsey*, 25-year-old Negro farmer, was lynched by a mob of 40. He was taken from a doctor's office where he had gone for treatment after the landlord had shot him.
- June 9: *Huntsville, Tenn.*: (New York Herald-Tribune, June 10.)
Jerome Boyett and *Harvey Winchester*, both white, were taken from jail by twenty-five armed men and later their bullet-torn bodies were found in a wood two miles from Huntsville. The men were in the Scott County jail on a charge of murder. Boyett for the murder of a sheriff and his son, and Winchester for the murder of two other men.
- June 13: *Newton, Ga.*: (Albany, Ga., Herald, June 14.)
The body of *T. J. Thomas*, a middle-aged Negro, was found hanging to a tree. No reason for the hanging could be given, no clues to the slayers were found and no arrests made.
- June 16: *Newton, Ga.*: (Albany, Ga., Herald, June 17.)
The body of *Richard Marshall*, middle-aged Negro, was found hanging from a tree. Nine bullet holes were discovered in the corpse. No reason for the lynching, the second within a few days, could be given.
- July 4: *Clinton, S. C.*: (New York Herald-Tribune, July 6.)
Norris Dendy was taken from the Clinton jail where he was being held for striking a white truck driver, taken seven miles away, and shot, beaten and strangled to death. Four white men spirited Dendy away from the jail.
- July 15: *Caledonia, Miss.*: (Birmingham News, July 22.)
An unidentified Negro, on the excuse that he insulted a white woman, was hanged by an organized mob.
- August 10: *Selma, Ala.*: New York Age, September 2.)
Joe Solde was taken to a wood and beaten to death by four white men. He was charged with stealing a cow.
Woodstock, Ala.: (New York Times, August 14.)
- August 13: *Dan Phippen*, 18, and *A. T. Hardin*, 16, held under indictment charged with the murder of a white girl, were taken from officers and shot to death. The men were being taken from Tuscaloosa to Birmingham for safekeeping.

- August 27: *Willard, N. C.*: (Durham, N. C., paper, August 28.)
Doc Rogers, who wounded a white woman and a deputy sheriff, was shot to death after being forced from his barricaded home by fire. The shooting was done by a sheriff's posse. After his body had been put in a truck it was taken out by a mob, placed in the road, and scores of bullets were fired into it.
- August 28: *Decatur, Ala.*: (Amsterdam News, August 30.)
James Royal was slain by a mob seeking another Negro.
- September 2: *Panama City, Fla.*: (Chicago Defender, September 16.)
Paul Orthey, said to have been planning a suit against the son of a sheriff who had shot him, was taken to the woods and his body riddled with bullets. Later his body was burned.
- September 18: *Minter City, Miss.*: (Chicago Defender, September 23.)
After a fight with a white man who started the quarrel a mob shot to death *Richard Roscoe*, tied his body to the rear of the sheriff's automobile, paraded it through the city, and then deposited it in front of Roscoe's home.
- September 24: *Tuscaloosa, Ala.*: (New York Herald-Tribune, September 25.)
Dennis Cross, under bond on charges preferred by a young white woman, was shot to death after being taken from his home by a group of men posing as officers.
- September 26: *Opelousas, La.*: (New York Times, September 27.)
John White, accused of an attempted attack on a white woman, was shot to death by a mob after being taken from the custody of a deputy sheriff.
- October 8: *Ninety Six, S. C.*: (New York Herald-Tribune, October 10.)
Bennie Thompson was taken from jail by four white men with whom he had had a quarrel and beaten to death. The white men claimed that the jail door was left open for them by the chief of police.
- October 12: *Labadieville La.*: (New York Times, October 13.)
A Negro plantation worker, *Freddy Moore*, who had been arrested for questioning in connection with the murder of a white girl, was taken from jail and hanged.
- October 18: *Princess Anne, Md.*: (New York Times, October 19.)
George Armwood, said to have confessed to waylaying and attacking an eighty-two-year-old white woman, was taken from jail and hanged by a mob of nearly 2,000. His body was then dragged through the main thoroughfares for more than half of a mile and tossed on a burning pyre.
- October 24: *Lumpkin, Ga.*: (AP dispatch, October 24.)
Sevie Davis, 45-year-old Negro, was taken from the Richland jail, beaten and shot to death by a group of men. Davis had been arrested earlier in the day on a charge of criminally assaulting a ten-year-old Negro girl. The patrolman who arrested him reported that Davis had beaten him over the head while he was making the arrest. The sheriff said he was told members of the mob were white men but that he was unable to learn their identity.

- November 17: *Greenville, S. C.*: (New York World-Telegram, November 17.) *George Green*, middle-aged Negro, was taken from his home by ten or twelve men robed in white and shot to death. Authorities knew of no reason for the slaying.
- November 26: *San Jose, Calif.*: (New York Herald-Tribune, November 27.) *Thomas H. Thurmond* and *John Holmes* (white) confessed kidnaper-slayers of Brooke Hart, were lynched by a mob which broke into the county jail and seized the pair. The men were taken across the street from the mail into St. James Park and hanged.
- November 28: *St. Joseph, Mo.*: (New York Herald-Tribune, November 29.) *Lloyd Warner*, nineteen-year-old Negro, who confessed to an attack on a white girl, was hanged to a tree on the courthouse lawn by a mob which seized him in the Buchanan County jail. While the body swung in the air members of the mob applied torches of flaming gasoline soaked rags.
- December 8: *Kountze, Texas*: (New York World-Telegram, December 8.) *David Gregory*, accused of attacking and slaying a white woman, was shot to death when he was said to have resisted arrest by a posse and his body later mutilated and burned by a mob which dragged it to a pyre in the Negro section of Kountze. Members of the mob of approximately 300 cut out the Negro's heart and other organs before casting the body into the flames.
- Decemebr 15: *Columbia, Tenn.*: (New York Times, December 16.) The body of *Cordie Cheek*, 20-year-old Negro, whom the grand jury had refused to indict after his arrest for an attempted attack on an 11-year-old white girl, was found hanging from the limb of a tree.

LYNCHING RECORD FOR 1933

Name	Date	Place	Manner of Lynching
1. Fell Jenkins	Jan. 12	Homer, La.	Beaten to death
2. Nelson Nash	Feb. 19	Ringgold, La.	Hanged and shot
3. Will Kinsey	May 14	Warrentown, Ga.	Shot
4. Jerome Boyett (white)	June 9	Huntsville, Tenn.	Shot
5. Harvey Winchester (white)	June 9	Huntsville, Tenn.	Shot
6. T. J. Thomas	June 13	Newton, Ga.	Hanged
7. Richard Marshall	June 16	Newton, Ga.	Hanged and shot
8. Norris Dendy	July 4	Clinton, S. C.	Beaten, shot and strangled
9.	July 15	Caledonia, Miss.	Hanged
10. Joe Solde	Aug. 10	Selma, Ala.	Beaten to death
11. Dan Pippen	Aug. 13	Woodstock, Ala.	Shot
12. A. T. Harden	Aug. 13	Woodstock, Ala.	Shot
13. Doc Rogers	Aug. 27	Willard, N. C.	Shot
14. James Royal	Aug. 28	Decatur, Ala.	Shot
15. Paul Orthey	Sept. 2	Panama City, Fla.	Shot (body burned)
16. Richard Roscoe	Sept. 18	Minter City, Miss.	Shot
17. Dennis Cross	Sept. 24	Tuscaloosa, Ala.	Shot
18. John White	Sept. 26	Opelousas, La.	Shot
19. Bennie Thompson	Oct. 8	Ninety-six, S. C.	Beaten to death
20. Freddy Moore	Oct. 12	Labadieville, La.	Hanged
21. George Armwood	Oct. 18	Princess Anne, Md.	Hanged (body burned)
22. Sevie Davis	Oct. 24	Lumpkin, Ga.	Beaten and shot
23. George Green	Nov. 17	Greenville, S. C.	Shot
24. Thomas H. Thurmond (white)	Nov. 26	San Jose, Calif.	Hanged
25. John M. Holmes (white)	Nov. 26	San Jose, Calif.	Hanged
26. Lloyd Warner	Nov. 28	St. Joseph, Mo.	Hanged (body burned)
27. David Gregory	Dec. 8	Kountze, Texas	Shot (body burned)
28. Cordie Cheek	Dec. 15	Columbia, Tenn.	Hanged

SUMMARY

By States

Alabama	5
California	2 (white)
Florida	1 (body burned)
Georgia	4
Louisiana	4
Maryland	1 (body burned)
Mississippi	2
Missouri	1 (body burned)
North Carolina	1
South Carolina	3
Tennessee	3 (2 white)
Texas	1 (body burned)
Total.....	23

ALLEGED OFFENSES

Murder	8
Attack on white woman.....	3
Attempted attack on white woman.....	2
Insulting white woman.....	3
Assault on white man.....	1
Wounding white man.....	1
Quarrel with white man.....	3
Planning suit against white man.....	1
Killed in search of another.....	1
Stealing	1
Offense unknown	4
Total.....	28

MANNER OF LYNCHING

Shot	13 (2, body burned) (2 white)
Beaten and shot.....	1
Hanged	8 (2, body burned) (2 white)
Hanged and shot.....	2
Beaten to death.....	3
Beaten, shot and strangled.....	1
Total.....	28

Chapter 4

THE VOTE

The Third Texas White Primary Case: The Third Texas White Primary Case originated when in November, 1932, election judges at El Paso, Texas, refused to allow Dr. L. A. Nixon, plaintiff in the first and second Texas White Primary Cases won by the N.A.A.C.P., to vote in the general and run-off primaries. The case (Nixon vs. McCann and Brenk) was filed in the United States District Court for the Western District of Texas on May 31, Attorney Fred C. Knollenberg of El Paso acting for the Association.

The Florida Primary Case: In October the colored citizens of Pensacola, Florida, through a decision of the Florida Supreme Court, won their five-year fight for the right to register and vote in the Democratic primary. The case was begun in 1928 when three colored men, Messrs. Goode, Jefferson and Singleton, were denied the right to vote, and was financed by local citizens in the Voters League, by the Pensacola Branch and by a contribution from the National Office. It was known as H. D. Goode vs. Bell, Johnson and Riera, election officials. The decision of the State Supreme Court was rendered on the basis of the Association's victory in the first Texas White Primary Case.

The Louisiana "Understanding Clause": On June 5 the United States Circuit Court of Appeals handed down its decree holding that the "understanding clause" in the Louisiana constitution is not contrary to the federal constitution. Petition for a re-hearing was refused and the case was taken, on petition for a writ of certiorari, to the United States Supreme Court which, on October 9 refused to review the case. Petition for a re-hearing was filed during October but was denied.

The Defeat of Judge Baldwin: A strenuous two-year campaign conducted by the Decatur, Illinois, Branch and the National Office resulted in the defeat in June of Judge James S. Baldwin for a seat on the Illinois Supreme Court. Judge Baldwin was opposed by the colored people of southern and central Illinois and by numerous white liberals because of a sentence imposed in a murder case.

Chapter 5

ASSOCIATION WORK

THE ANNUAL CONFERENCE

Twenty-five states and the District of Columbia were represented by delegates to the Twenty-fourth Annual Conference of the N.A.A.C.P. in Chicago, June 29—July 2. To curtail expenses this conference was shorter by two days than the usual annual gatherings of the Association. Subjects discussed at the business sessions included: Legal Defense, The Fight for Jobs, Young People and the N.A.A.C.P., Shifting Lines of Attack to Meet the Needs of the Day.

Speakers at the evening sessions were: Miss Jane Adams; Dr. Rayford Logan of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History; Miss Sarah Alice Mayfield of Birmingham, Ala.; Miss Marion Cuthbert of the National Board, Y.W.C.A.; and the Association's Field Secretary. At the Sunday mass meeting Dr. Paul H. Douglas of the University of Chicago, Charles H. Houston, Vice-Dean of the Howard University Law School, and the Association's Secretary were the speakers.

The Spingarn Medal Award: On the evening of July 1 the Nineteenth Spingarn Medal was presented to Max Yergan, the award having been made by the committee early in the spring. In making the award to Mr. Yergan the committee stated: "Mr. Yergan is a missionary of intelligence, tact and self-sacrifice, representing the gift of cooperation and culture which American Negroes may send back to their Motherland; and he inaugurated last year an unusual local movement for interracial understanding among black and white students." Mr. Yergan had worked as Y.M.C.A. secretary for ten years among the native students of South Africa. The presentation of the medal was made by Edwin R. Embree, President of the Julius Rosenwald Fund.

The Madame C. J. Walker Medal: The Madame C. J. Walker Medal was presented to Dr. Charles A. J. McPherson, Secretary of the Birmingham, Alabama, Branch of the N.A.A.C.P. The award was made especially because of Dr. McPherson's work in the Willie Peterson case.

Resolutions: The resolutions adopted at the Chicago conference declared the interests of the Negro worker in the economic field are identical with those of all workers. They asked the enactment of sickness, old age, and unemployment insurance legislation, and declared against discrimination in employment on private and public projects. They demanded appointment of qualified colored people to posts with all sections of the National Recovery Administration and warned against pacts between the government and the American Federation of Labor unless the Negro worker secured full recognition in the A. F. of L. unions. Organizations of unemployed persons into units to secure their full share of relief was urged. The treatment of the Jews by the Hitler government in Germany was denounced, as were attacks by the government here upon workers and workers organizations. The situations in Liberia, Haiti, the Virgin Islands and Hawaii were touched upon. With respect to the rights of Negroes as citizens, the resolutions declared:

Lynching, jim-crowism, and the entire body of discriminatory legislation against Negroes must speedily end if the American government is to endure.

We call upon the peoples of the world to protest vigorously against a situation which has placed the American Negro in the United States in a position comparable to nothing known in modern history. Nowhere else except in the United States are human beings burned at the stake and their wives and daughters violated with impunity.

We demand that President Roosevelt exercise broad, executive virtually dictatorial powers against those sections of the country which engage in lynching, peonage, disfranchisement and all forms of vicious discrimination and persecution.

We welcome the growth of liberalism and radicalism in the South and sincerely hope that this tendency will continue.

We rejoice in the growing understanding and cooperation between young whites and Negroes of the South.

We demand that the representation of Southern States in Congress be reduced in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution and we insist that President Roosevelt initiate the steps necessary to carry out reduction of Congressional representation.

We urge that Negroes insist upon full civil rights in all courts of law, including the presence of Negroes on juries.

DEPARTMENT OF BRANCHES

Field Work: The Association's executives addressed 852 meetings during 1933. They spoke in 140 cities in 21 states, travelling 50,216 miles in the year. The groups addressed included not only N.A.A.C.P. Branches, but various forms, clubs, conferences, schools, and churches throughout the country.

Following is a detailed statement of meetings and mileage for 1933:

	Meetings	Mileage
Walter White	118	14,983
William Pickens	382	18,110
Daisy E. Lampkin.....	247	8,967
Roy Wilkins	37	3,575
Mary White Ovington.....	68	4,581
	852	50,216

The states visited during the year:

Alabama, Connecticut, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and the District of Columbia.

The Field Secretary, with the assistance of the Regional Field Secretary, had the task of covering the Branches for the purpose of stimulating their work, organizing campaigns, and maintaining general interest in the Association's program.

The Regional Field Secretary conducted intensive campaigns for memberships and funds, lasting from three to six weeks each, in Memphis, Atlanta, Washington, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Brooklyn, Richmond, and Cincinnati. She also spent several weeks doing organization work in North Carolina.

The Secretary made short tours of North Carolina and Virginia. The Treasurer visited Branches in Ohio and Indiana and also spoke at large mass meetings in Birmingham, Atlanta, and Richmond.

Valuable service was also rendered by the following members of the volunteer speakers bureau of the Association:

James E. Allen, Robert W. Bagnall, Mrs. F. Katherine Bailey, Homes S. Brown, L. F. Coles, Clement DeFreitas, C. E. Dickinson, Roscoe Dunjee, Bryant A. Hammond, A. C. MacNeal, Isadore Martin, and Irvin C. Mollison.

Radio audiences have been addressed by officers of the Association from several stations over the country.

New and Reorganized Branches: Seventeen new branches were organized during the year in the following places:

El Dorado, Arkansas; Rockford, Illinois; Connersville, Indiana; North Adams-Williamstown, Massachusetts; Cape May County, New Jersey; Salem County, New Jersey; Ithaca, New York; Greensboro, North Carolina; High Point, North Carolina; Salisbury, North Carolina; Southern Pines, North Carolina; South Mills, North Carolina; Massillon, Ohio; Creek County, Oklahoma; Aliquippa, Pennsylvania; Alexandria, Virginia; Roanoke, Virginia.

Seven branches which had been dormant were reorganized:

Albany, Georgia; Indianapolis, Indiana; Asheville, North Carolina; Charlotte, North Carolina; Fayette County, Pennsylvania; Petersburg, Virginia.

The branch formerly known as the Northern California Branch of the Association was granted a new charter under the name, Alameda County, California, its membership being drawn principally from the cities of Alameda, Berkeley, and Oakland.

State Conferences: Two new state conferences were organized in 1933, one in North Carolina and the other in Pennsylvania.

The Ohio State Conference has been active in keeping alive the various Ohio Branches and stimulating their work, especially in the attempt to get a proper share of jobs for Negroes under the N.R.A. and local relief administration.

Outstanding among the activities of the Indiana and New Jersey State Conferences were the successful efforts to secure passage of anti-jim crow job bills in both states.

Another of the noteworthy activities of the Indiana and New Jersey State Conferences was the promotion of state oratorical contests. Henry J. Richardson, Jr. of Indianapolis has established a medal which will be awarded annually to the winner of the Indiana State Oratorical Contest. In New Jersey, donors of medals and awards for the 1933 contest were W. W. Wolfe, Robert S. Hartgrove, Edward S. Lynch, William Watson, C. A. Reynolds, and Paul G. Prayer. Howard F. Brock awarded a trophy cup to the Branch in New Jersey which had the largest delegation present at the contest finals.

Cases Handled by Branches: The branches have conducted many cases, both criminal and civil, in their own communities. Without giving the many details involved in each case, we mention briefly some of the outstanding cases fought by the branches in 1933:

Birmingham, Ala.—Carried the case of Willie Peterson to the Alabama Supreme Court, following Peterson's conviction on a charge of murder and criminal assault.

Savannah, Ga.—Secured an indictment of a white police officer who shot a colored boy in the back, injuring him fatally.

Bryn Mawr, Pa.—Excellent work has been done by the Bryn Mawr Branch in fighting the establishing of a segregated school at Berwyn.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Instituted suit in a test case to break down the segregation policy of local theatres.

Cleveland, Ohio—Fought the segregation of Doris Weaver at Ohio State University.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Secured conviction of a white policeman who struck a colored man without provocation.

Chicago, Ill.—Secured the release of Clifford Jackson, 15, and prevented his return to Louisiana to face a charge of assault with intent to murder.

Logan, West Va.—Appealed the case of Clarence Stephenson who was convicted for murder of a white woman.

In matters involving civil rights, the following branches have done outstanding work:

Hartford, Conn.—Conducted successful campaign for passage of new civil rights bill.

Topeka, Kansas—Defeated attempt to keep Negroes out of the city parks.

Montclair, N. J.—Secured dismissal of truancy charges against colored parents, these charges resulting from attempts by the school authorities to concentrate all colored children in one school district.

Mount Vernon, N. Y.—Effectively protested segregation, discrimination, and unwarranted arrests of Negroes at Westchester county resort.

Richmond, Va.—Helped to secure Negro principals in the colored schools for the first time.

Support Given National Office: The branches contributed a total of \$18,494.28 on their apportionment in 1933, this amount being applied to the general expenses of the Association. In addition, the branches contributed to special defense funds for cases being handled by the National Office and remitted a total of \$138 toward the cost of investigating the industrial codes submitted to the National Recovery Administration.

Honor Roll Branches: The following branches paid in full the apportionment assigned them as their share of the national budget of the Association for 1933:

Tehama County, California
Denver, Colorado
Washington, District of Columbia
Atlanta, Georgia
Peoria, Illinois

Westfield, New Jersey
Albuquerque, New Mexico
Brooklyn, New York
Hempstead, New York
Jamaica, New York

Rockford, Illinois
Muncie, Indiana
Baton Rouge, Louisiana
Berkshire County, Massachusetts
Springfield, Massachusetts
Duluth, Minnesota
Bayonne, New Jersey
Morristown, New Jersey
Princeton, New Jersey
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
Tulsa, Oklahoma
Aliquippa, Pennsylvania
Allegheny Valley, Pennsylvania
Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania
Chester, Pennsylvania
Media, Pennsylvania
New Castle, Pennsylvania
Ohio Valley, Pennsylvania

New Rochelle, New York
Staten Island, New York
Charlotte, North Carolina
Raleigh, North Carolina
Southern Pines, North Carolina
Wilson, North Carolina
Winston-Salem, North Carolina
Licking County, Ohio
Massillon, Ohio
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
Willow Grove, Pennsylvania
Memphis, Tennessee
Galveston, Texas
San Antonio, Texas
Salt Lake City, Utah
Hampton, Virginia
Richmond, Virginia
Roanoke, Virginia

With few exceptions, each of these branches contributed an amount in excess of their apportionment.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

In April George W. Crawford of New Haven, Connecticut, member of the Association's National Board of Directors since January, 1913, resigned from the Board. Mr. Crawford's letter of resignation stated:

"The burden of other commitments prevents me from attending the meetings of the Board and from otherwise giving the amount of time and attention which a conscientious discharge of the duties of a member of the Board requires. I am sure it will not be necessary for me to say that my interest in the program of the organization and in its welfare will continue."

Prior to his election to the Board of Directors in 1913 Mr. Crawford served as a member of what was known in the early years of the N.A.A.C.P. as the "General Committee," which committee acted in conjunction with the Board of Directors.

STAFF

The Association has carried on during the entire year with the reduced staff to which it was cut in January with the exception that for the last few weeks of the year it was enabled through the generosity of Mrs. Annie Nathan Meyer of New York City to avail itself of the services of George S. Schuyler to aid especially in the Publicity Department.

PUBLICITY

The Association received its usual hearty support from all sections of the Negro press. Editors were generous not only with their news columns, but with editorial appraisal of the Association's work.

In the daily press, the Association secured a deal of publicity on the appearance of its Annual Report for 1932, the Annual Conference, the Flood Control Project, the Crawford case, Liberia, Haiti, the Virgin Islands, the Harlem Hospital, lynching, the various N.R.A. codes, the Beaver County (Pa.) deportation, the North Carolina teachers' salary case, and the Amenian Conference.

The Association received increased space in labor papers in this country and abroad, because of its increased fight for Negro workers. Thousands of pieces of literature were distributed, among which were 1,000 copies of the brief of Messrs. Houston, Lovett and Ransom on the double lynching at Tuscaloosa, Alabama, August 12. This brief was sent to newspapers in every major country in the world. Figures and general information on lynching were distributed to hundreds of schools, colleges, clubs, lecturers, and foreign correspondents for papers in Europe and Asia.

Chapter 6

MISCELLANEOUS

THE HARLEM HOSPITAL INQUIRY

Over a long period there had come to the National Office of the N.A.A.C.P. complaints regarding the conduct of the Harlem Hospital in New York City, especially in the matter of discrimination and segregation. The National Office was reluctant to act in this situation but resignations and dismissals of colored physicians and surgeons from the staff and subsequent attacks by some of those dismissed upon the Hospital jeopardized all that had been won in securing opportunity for Negro physicians, surgeons and nurses. Also it had been learned that an investigation by the Department of Hospitals, which could not have escaped the charge of being a biased one, was being contemplated.

This situation caused the National Office to invite a committee composed of some of the most eminent medical men and laymen in the country, whose known impartiality and standing would assure all interested persons of the accuracy and unprejudiced nature of their findings to conduct a survey. The committee included:

- Dr. Dean Lewis, President of the American Medical Association and Surgeon-in-Chief of the Johns Hopkins Hospital;
- Dr. Samuel Albertus Brown, Dean of the New York University Medical School and of Bellevue Medical College;
- Dr. William Darrach, Dean-Emeritus of Columbia University Medical School;
- Dr. William A. Hinton, Pathologist at Boston Dispensary and Instructor in Bacteriology at Harvard Medical School;
- Dr. Walton Martin, Professor of Clinical Surgery and Associate Professor of Surgery, New York College of Physicians and Surgeons;
- Dr. John M. T. Finney, Professor of Clinical Surgery, Johns Hopkins University;
- Dr. Solomon C. Fuller, Lecturer in Neuropathology and Associate Professor of Neurology at Boston University;
- Dr. Raymond Pearl, Biologist at Johns Hopkins University;

Dr. Walter L. Niles, Professor of Clinical Medicine at Cornell University Medical College;

Dr. Ernest E. Just, Professor of Zoology at Howard University;

Dr. A. Clayton Powell, Pastor of the Abyssinian Baptist Church, New York City;

George S. Schuyler, Columnist and Author;

Heywood Broun, Columnist on the New York *World-Telegram* and *Scripps-Howard* newspapers;

Arthur B. Spingarn, Vice-President of the N.A.A.C.P.

Dr. Walter L. Niles was chosen chairman of the committee. Funds were made available by the Carnegie Foundation and Mrs. Dwight W. Morrow of Englewood, N. J.; and two noted medical investigators, Dr. E. H. L. Corwin and Dr. Gertrude Sturges, began work on February 27. They were assisted by Miss Blanche Pfeffercorn, director of studies of the National League of Nursing Education, and Drs. Conrad Berens, Wesley Bowers, Edward L. Keyes, George W. Kosmak and George Gray Ward, all authorities.

The committee's report, a voluminous and painstaking 80,000-word document, was rendered in December.

Dealing specifically with Harlem Hospital the report stated "There is no evidence that since the reorganization (1930) there has been political interference with the medical administration of the hospital or with appointments to the visiting or interne staffs, either white or Negro. . . . The increase in the number of Negroes on the indoor, outdoor and interne staffs indicates a full recognition of the Negro race by the Harlem Hospital authorities, based on merit." In 1932, the report shows, there were 38 Negroes on the visiting staff, 27 on the dispensary staff and 14 on the interne staff; whereas in 1930 there were only 9 on the indoor staff, 7 in the out-patient department and 9 on the interne staff. At the beginning of 1929, of the 64 physicians and surgeons on the indoor staff 8 were Negroes. In January, 1933, following resignations, there were 33 Negro physicians on the indoor staff.

Despite the controversy and recrimination centering around the Hospital the committee found "the general standards of service prevailing at the hospital, and the administrative and other procedures, although falling short of the ideal, are on a par with those of other hospitals in the city which are likewise situated as to means and personnel. . . . There is a considerable amount of original research work carried on in the hospital."

The report calls upon American universities to widen the existing opportunity for ambitious and well qualified Negro students to enter medical schools and urges hospital authorities generally and directors of tax-supported hospitals in particular to accept well-qualified Negro graduates for interne service.

NEW YORK CITY PUBLIC SCHOOL TEXTBOOKS

The committee of the Board of Directors of the N.A.A.C.P. appointed in 1931 to conduct a study of textbooks in use in the New York City public schools, with a view to an authoritative protest to the Board of Education and to the Mayor, has continued its work during 1933. A trained research worker has made for the committee an intensive study and the committee hopes to present its protest during the coming year.

THE SECOND AMENIA CONFERENCE

On invitation from J. E. Spingarn, the Association's President, the Second Amenia Conference met at his Dutchess County, New York, home, "Troutbeck" at Amenia, August 18-21. There were thirty-two conferees, man and women, whose average age was thirty-two. The conference was called for the purpose of considering the position of the Negro in the changing American and world scene and to suggest if possible the philosophy and general procedure which would best fit the race into the present conditions.

The findings of the conference advocated a union of white and black workers in a labor movement to direct economic and political life. The findings condemned the traditional labor movement in America as ineffective in uniting these workers and also condemned white paternalism in government as a means of safeguarding the interests of the Negro. No attempt was made to lay down a concrete program for administrative action by any organization or group. The conference endeavored merely to consider underlying plans for future action. Elmer A. Carter, editor of Opportunity Magazine, was elected chairman of the conference. A Continuation Committee to consider practical implications of the findings consists of Charles H. Houston, chairman; Ira DeA. Reid, Abram L. Harris, Mabel Byrd, Roy Wilkins, Ralph Bunche, and E. Franklin Frazier.

HAITI

On August 7, 1933, an Accord was signed between representatives of the United States and Haitian governments providing for withdrawal of the United States marines by October 1, 1934, and for modification of control by the United States government of Haitian finances. The N.A.A.C.P., which has been active continuously since 1920 in the campaign to restore sovereignty to Haiti, regards the ending of military control as a step forward but it continued throughout 1933 for ending of the even more fundamental control of Haiti through American handling of Haitian finances. Late in 1933 plans were made for a visit to the United States by the President of Haiti to work out an agreement for final settlement of the difficulties between the two countries.

The N.A.A.C.P. was active also prior to and during the Pan-American Conference at Montevideo, urging upon Secretary of State Cordell Hull that steps be taken to permit announcement at Montevideo of the complete ending of the American occupation. Dr. Ernest H. Gruening who went to Montevideo as adviser to the American delegation was instrumental in helping to work out an agreement to this end.

LIBERIA

On July 31 a delegation representing various organizations presented to Acting Secretary of State William Phillips at his office in Washington a memorandum voicing vigorous objection to the apparent backing by the State Department of the Firestone interests in Liberia; against the State Department's pressure on European countries to compel them to force Liberia to accept an American financial adviser; the sending of an American white southerner, whose social viewpoint was obviously unsatisfactory, to Liberia as an "observer"; and the alleged American dictation of the budget for Liberia containing no provision for public education. Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois acted as spokesman for the delegation which besides Dr. Du Bois consisted of Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, President of Howard University; Dr. Charles H. Wesley; Dr. Emmett J. Scott; Miss Dorothy Detzer, Mrs. Addie W. Hunton and Mrs. Daniel Partidge, Jr., of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom; Dr. Rayford W. Logan of the Association for Study

of Negro Life and History; Mrs. Addie W. Dickerson of the International Council of Women of the Darker Races; Mr. A. S. Pinkett, Secretary of the District of Columbia Branch, N.A.A. C.P., and the Association's secretary. This action played a decisive part in lessening pressure upon Liberia to accept terms which would have been harmful to Liberia's best interests.

Chapter 7

FINANCES AND THE CRISIS

Twenty-fifth Anniversary Campaign: Under the direction of Miss Ovington and Dean Pickens the Association is conducting a campaign throughout 1934 to raise the equivalent of one penny for every Negro in the United States or \$120,000 as a 25th Anniversary Fund. Not only the branches, but the colored population at large is invited to assist in this effort—Churches, schools, lodges, clubs, unions and other organized groups are invited to send in to the National Office contributions toward this fund which will be at least a penny for each of their members. The branches are urged to raise this "penny fund" in some special effort in addition to the regular year's apportionment. Communities which do not have N.A.A.C.P. branches are urged to organize committees for the purpose of raising a fund equal to the population in their community. Many schools, colleges, lodges, greek-letter fraternities and other organizations already have contributed to this anniversary campaign. The effort will continue until December 31, 1934.

Life Members: Following are the names of those who have subscribed to Life Membership since the plan was inaugurated in 1927:

LIFE MEMBERS

Fee of \$500 payable in full, or in annual instalments of at least \$100.

John B. Nail, New York City	Jestina Roy, Philadelphia, Pa.
Ernest R. Alexander, New York City	Amy E. Spingarn, New York City
Harry E. Davis, Cleveland, O.	Arthur B. Spingarn, New York City
Louise W. Davis, Cleveland, O.	J. E. Spingarn, New York City
John M. Drew, Darby, Pa.	*Neval H. Thomas, Washington, D. C.
John H. Howard, New York City	Helen D. Washington, Newark, N. J.
*Charles K. Ovington, New York City	A. Wilberforce Williams, Chicago, Ill.
Elizabeth Ovington, New York City	*Mary E. Wilson, Boston, Mass.
Mary White Ovington, New York City	Louis T. Wright, New York City
*Albert E. Pillsbury, Boston, Mass.	

PAID IN PART:

Eleanor Alexander, Cleveland, O.	B. L. Jordan, Richmond, Va.
Edward W. Anderson, San Diego, Cal.	E. A. Kendall, Hot Springs, Ark.
John A. Bailey, Columbus, O.	Nathan R. Margold, New York City
A. E. Bush, Little Rock, Ark.	Carl Murphy, Baltimore, Md.
Simeon T. Carson, Washington, D. C.	John E. Nail, New York City
Edward S. Cunningham, Brooklyn, N. Y.	L. A. Nixon, El Paso, Texas
James H. Curry, Jersey City, N. J.	James W. Roberson, Jersey City, N. J.
Dennis Edwards, New York City	M. E. Ross, New York City
Charles H. Garvin, Cleveland, O.	O. H. Sweet, Detroit, Mich.
Elzora Gibson, Los Angeles, Cal.	R. M. Tribbitt, Columbus, O.
C. B. Gilmore, Athens, Ga.	U. Conrad Vincent, New York City
John R. Hawkins, Washington, D. C.	Maggie L. Walker, Richmond, Va.
Lonnie Hicks, New York City	Moses L. Walker, Detroit, Mich.
H. B. Holmes, Columbus, O.	J. Q. R. A. Webb, Norfolk, Va.
J. W. Hudspeth, East Orange, N. J.	W. W. Wolfe, Newark, N. J.
Willis N. Huggins, New York City	Afro-American Life Insurance Co., Jacksonville, Fla.
*John Hurst, Baltimore, Md.	The National Benefit Life Insurance Company, Washington, D. C.
James A. Jackson, Columbus, O.	Order of the Eastern Star, Mobile, Ala.
Nannie E. Jewell, St. Louis, Mo.	Beaux Art Club, Newark, N. J.
Paul E. Johnson, Chicago, Ill.	
Wardner H. Jones, Buffalo, N. Y.	

*Deceased.

FINANCIAL REPORTS

Omission of Statements: For reasons of economy the balance sheet statement of the Association is being omitted this year, as well as the summary statement of special funds. We are carrying, however, from the W. C. Heaton Company, a statement of income and expenses, exclusive of special funds, for the year ending December 31, 1933. .

The balance sheet which is omitted shows that the net worth of the Association on December 31, 1933, was \$27,522.46.

FINANCES

Report of W. C. Heaton and Company, Certified Public Accountants, 25 West 45th Street, New York.

National Association for the Advancement
of Colored People,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

Gentlemen:

Pursuant to engagement, we have made a limited examination of the books and other accounting records of the

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF
COLORED PEOPLE.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT

for the year ended December 31, 1933. In connection therewith, we have prepared and submit the following financial statements:

Statement 1—Balance Sheet, December 31, 1933.

Statement 2—Statement of Income and Expenses (Exclusive of Special Funds) for the year ended December 31, 1933.

Statement 3—Summary Statement of Special Funds for the
year ended December 31, 1933.

While a detailed audit of the accounts was not made, extensive tests were applied to determine the correctness and accuracy of the various entries. We have made the usual verification of balance sheet items.

We have analyzed the income and disbursements of the Special Funds of the Association and find that they agree in total with the report of the Association. We have not, however, attempted to analyze the detailed distribution within the funds, but have accepted the figures furnished to us.

In our opinion, the appended balance sheet and statement of income and expenses disclose with substantial accuracy, the financial position of the General Department of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People as at December 31, 1933 and the financial operations for the year then ended, respectively.

Very truly yours,

W. C. HEATON & COMPANY

Certified Public Accountants,

25 West 45th Street, New York, N. Y.

STATEMENT 2

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSES

(Exclusive of Special Funds)

For the Year Ended December 31, 1933

GENERAL FUNDS

INCOME:

Contributions—General	\$10,289.37
Contributions—25th Anniversary.....	52.98
Interest and Dividends.....	1,314.16
Literature Sales	30.80
Christmas Stamps	201.23
Benefits	13.34

Membership:

Branches (including branch contributions)	\$16,863.26	
Members at Large.....	2,735.57	
Life (Amount applicable to 1933)....	1,425.00	
Total Membership		21,023.83
Branches, for Travelling Expenses.....		956.99
Branches, for Annual Conference.....		472.80
Total Income		<u>\$34,355.50</u>

EXPENSES:

Salaries:

Administrative	6,798.93	
Field	5,148.48	
Clerical	10,162.52	
Crisis	2,656.08	
Auditing	175.00	
Total Salaries		24,941.01
Rent		2,102.40
Light		94.57
Telephone and Telegraph.....		734.47
Postage		2,314.41
Printing, Multigraphing and Stationery..		1,153.01
Travelling		2,246.86
Annual Conference Expenses.....		1,126.15
Depreciation—Furniture and Fixtures...		216.31
Clippings		141.80
Miscellaneous		1,243.52
Crisis Subscriptions		2,671.90
Insurance		41.70
Total Expenses		<u>39,028.11</u>

Loss—Ordinary Operations	4,672.61
Crisis Appropriation	270.30
Loss—Ordinary Operations and Crisis Appropriation	<u>4,942.91</u>

OTHER INCOME—Legacies Realized:

Mary D. McMurtrie Legacy—Sale of Stocks and Bonds.....	1,301.65
Ellen McMurtrie Legacy.....	2,020.99
Sale of Chestnut Hill Property.....	<u>12,500.00</u>
Total	15,822.64

Deduct:

Legal Fees, Taxes, and Repairs on Chestnut Hill Property.....	1,372.40
Net Amount Realized.....	<u>14,450.24</u>
Net Income to Statement 1	<u>\$ 9,507.33</u>

THE CRISIS

Despite the marked reduction in income of THE CRISIS for the year 1932, the close of the year found conditions improving.

It was necessary at the end of the year to make a complete change in the form of bookkeeping due to the incorporation of The Crisis Publishing Company in 1932. The comparative statements are included in the auditors' reports.

Omission of Statements: For reasons of economy the balance sheet of the Crisis Publishing Company, Inc., and comparison have been omitted. The balance sheet for December 31, 1933, by comparison with that of December 31, 1932, shows a decrease in total assets of \$3,517.85.

The Profit and Loss Statement, from the report of the W. C. Heaton Company, for the Crisis Publishing Company for the year ending December 31, 1933, is published herewith. It shows an operating loss for the year of \$3,796.08.

STATEMENT 2 CRISIS PUBLISHING COMPANY, INC. PROFIT AND LOSS STATEMENT For the Year Ended December 31, 1933

		% to Total Income	
INCOME:			
Sales, Net of Returns.....	\$3,766.05		
Subscriptions.....	5,860.25		
Advertising, Net of Commission.....	3,855.75		
Book Department <i>Loss</i> , Books and Plays	65.37		
Contributions	88.00		
Sale of Old Magazines for Waste Paper	12.16		
Total		\$13,516.84	100.00
EXPENSES:			
Publishing Cost:			
Paper	\$ 915.99		
Printing	3,976.85		
Engraving	603.97		
Total		\$5,496.81	
Less Jan. 1934 Issue Inventory.....	100.68		
Total		5,396.13	39.92

Salaries :

Executive—Paid by N.A.A.C.P.....	.....		
Office	5,565.80		
Total	<u>5,565.80</u>	5,565.80	41.18

Sundry :

Postage and Mailing.....	970.73		
Rent	1,497.60		
Stationery and Supplies.....	381.20		
Addressograph, Stencils, Etc.....	244.64		
Advertising	.85		
Telephone and Telegraph.....	176.69		
Insurance	62.51		
Interest	31.59		
Editorial Expenses	14.80		
General Expenses	511.07		
Circulation	25.04		
Fees and Collections.....	33.28		
Publicity	37.30		
Tax on Checks.....	10.37		
Sales Tax	6.08		
Total	<u>4,003.75</u>	4,003.75	29.62
Depreciation on Furniture and Fixtures	152.97		1.13

Bad Debts Written Off, Net of Adjustments :

Agents, Net	19.39		
Advertisers	609.38		
Books and Miscellaneous.....	43.34		
Total	<u>633.33</u>	633.33	4.69

Increase in Reserve for Bad Debts :

Agents	900.00		6.65
Advertisers	1,000.00		7.40

Adjustments of Accounts Receivable and Payable Accounts.....

68.76 .51

Total Expenses 17,583.22 130.08

Operating Loss 4,066.38 30.08

Contribution by N.A.A.C.P..... 270.30

Reduction of Net Worth, to
Statement 1 \$ 3,796.08

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N. A. A. C. P.

25th Annual Report

for

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of Colored People

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Chapter 1

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

The Negro and the NRA: During the year the Association continued its militant opposition to the numerous codes of fair competition set up under the provisions of the National Industrial Recovery Act which shamelessly discriminated against Negro labor. It carried on protracted correspondence with officials at Washington and elsewhere; its representatives attended code hearings and conferences, and sought in every way to stop the obvious efforts of business and the NRA administration to legislate the Negro into a new industrial slavery. Its steady persistence and pitiless publicity, coupled with the splendid cooperation from informants and investigators in and out of the Association, enabled it in considerable degree to slow up and in many instances to halt the codification of an inferior economic status for the majority of the Negro workers. It dealt with a flood of complaints of violations of the NRA wage and hour provisions coming from all parts of the country wherever Negro workers were affected by code agreements, referring each case to the NRA administration with a demand for action.

Joint Committee on National Recovery: Most of the efforts of the Association to remedy injustices incident to industrial codification were carried on through the Joint Committee on National Recovery, of which it is one of the twenty-two national racial and interracial member organizations. The Joint Committee with Dr. George E. Haynes of the Federal Council of Churches as chairman, John P. Davis of Washington, D. C. as secretary and Mrs. Rose Marcus Coe as technical adviser has served as a fact-finding agency and a clearing house for complaints of code violations and public works discriminations against Negro workers. It carefully studied all NRA codes affecting Negro workers, proposed additional codes and changes, prepared written briefs protesting wage differentials, appeared at public code hearings, conferred with administrative officials; prepared surveys of the recovery legislation relating to the Negro, a study of the Negro tobacco workers in North Carolina and the Negro textile workers in North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, and a summary of the Negro worker and the NRA; it undertook activities for Negroes in aluminum, bituminous coal, construction, china, clay and brick products, iron and steel, gray iron foundry, lumber and timber, shipbuilding, cotton-textiles, textile bag, fertilizer, laundry, hotel, restaurant and trucking industries;

fought for benefits for Negroes in the Civil Works Administration, Public Works Administration, Agricultural Adjustment Administration and Division of Subsistence Homesteads; succeeded in securing CWA jobs for Negroes in the District of Columbia and vicinity, and cooperated with organized labor on several codes.

Among its outstanding achievements were the citation to the NRA National Compliance Board of 22 specific instances of violation of either temporary or permanent codes of fair competition affecting Negro workers in the South; the defeat of attempts to lower wages in lumber and timber products industry, and securing investigations of violations of the Lumber code; the winning of consideration for Negro artists on national art projects; exposure of wholesale relief discriminations against Negroes in Mississippi. The Joint Committee's investigation of the Maid-Well Garment Company of Forrest City, Ark., which persisted in paying sub-code wages, in some instances only 50 per cent of the specified code wages, to its colored employees, resulted in government action and assurance that the back wages would be paid. Successful also was the fight on the Southland Manufacturing Company of Montgomery, Ala., which had petitioned for exemption from code provisions on the ground that its Negro workers were inefficient and time was necessary "to bring workers up to the standard of production in the industry." In September the Company's petition was denied by General Johnson, NRA Administrator, his investigators having discovered that the inefficiency of the plant was due to antiquated machinery rather than the inexperience of the Negro workers.

These activities undoubtedly slowed up the trend toward the codification of discriminatory wage scales and working conditions for Negro workers in the South.

NRA Discriminations: In response to numerous complaints from Negro workers in widely separated parts of the South, the assistant secretary in January took up with the Labor Advisory Board the widespread discriminations against and displacement of Negroes under the NRA. In May the Association protested to the Secretary of Agriculture against the classification of cotton gin labor as agricultural, and against the Agricultural Adjustment Association entering into marketing agreements with the cotton ginner prior to fixing rates for cotton gin labor, as some 62,000 Negro workers would be denied benefits under the NRA if so classified. It was pointed out that this labor had been recognized as industrial by the NRA, the AAA and the National Ginners Conference since September 11, 1933, and that ginner

had changed their minds on May 8, 1934, contending that the workers were not industrial. Protest was also registered against the payment of wages of seven to ten cents an hour and the exorbitant prices charged the small cotton farmers for services.

In June the NRA wrote the Association that the AAA played the larger part in determining cotton gin labor as agricultural, and in consequence there was no code. Protest to the AAA elicited the reply that none of the Marketing Agreements contained clauses pertaining to labor.

The Association acted on complaints against violations of the NRA codes on coastal fishing boats on which a large number of Negro workers are employed. Similar complaints of NRA code violations throughout the South were made to responsible NRA officials on numerous occasions during the year. These generally elicited the usual vague and evasive assurances of investigation and action.

CWA, PWA, FERA, etc.: Throughout the year the national office and the branches were deluged with complaints from widely separated sections of the country, but mainly from the South, of discrimination against Negroes in the distribution of both work and direct relief. In many instances complaint was made against failure to get any work or relief whatever from the Civil Works Administration or the Federal Emergency Relief Administration.

Flagrant discrimination was reported from Washington, D. C. where colored survey workers got only 40 cents an hour while whites received \$1 an hour. Negro CWA teachers were paid 60 cents an hour while whites were paid \$1. Fifty white teachers were assigned to teach 1800 students while 60 colored teachers were given 4400 students. While the same qualifications were required from colored and white, the former teachers were limited to a salary of \$12 a week.

Similar complaints came from Houston, Texas, where following protests of Negroes against unequal pay and other discriminations, the Negro headquarters was abolished and three Negro supervisors dismissed without a hearing; from Tampa, Fla., Memphis, Tenn., Rayville, La., Natchez, Miss., Chesson, Florence and Brookside, Ala., Richmond, Va. and other points came complaints of similar nature.

Among other activities of the Association for the protection of the Negro worker was the support of S. 2411 to amend the Emergency R. R. Transportation Act of 1933, to include Pullman porters and maids, the provisions of which the Pullman Company

now escapes, leaving these colored workers no tribunal to which to carry grievances.

Its vigilance also halted discrimination against Negro workers on the New York City Works Division.

MISSISSIPPI FLOOD CONTROL PROJECT

1934 witnessed marked improvement in the conditions surrounding Negro labor on the Mississippi Flood Control Project. Nevertheless, the Association took up with the War Department several instances of brutality and violation of contracts.

In January the War Department after investigation of an Association complaint forced the discharge of H. C. Ogden, a foreman, for brutality to Negro workers. In July complaints were registered with Maj. W. M. Hoge, District Engineer, C. of E., Memphis, Tenn., against conditions at the Aderhold Camp at Friar's Point, Miss. Early in August the Alton, Ill. branch complained to the National Office of the inability of Negro workers to secure work on the locks and dam project nearby. In October another complaint was registered with General Markham, Chief of Engineers, against the breaking of an arm of a Negro worker by the notorious sub-contractor John Noble, because the former demanded pay for overtime. A week later complaints were received from Vicksburg, Miss. against the camp of Kirby Ooten, 20 miles north of that city, where between 75 and 100 Negro laborers were being paid \$1 a day, forced to sleep on the ground and subjected to unsanitary conditions; forced to work 8 and 9 hours a day instead of six hours, and fifty of them had been driven from the camp office with clubs and pistols without satisfactory adjustment of wages on November 3rd.

In general, however, conditions have improved. In July the Secretary, accompanied by Dean Charles H. Houston of Howard University Law School and John P. Davis, Secretary of the Joint Committee on National Recovery, made a tour of the Mississippi Valley below Memphis and found conditions much better than in 1932. Wages were being paid weekly where formerly they had been paid monthly or at longer intervals. The minimum wage and 30-hour week regulations were being enforced, with no deductions for commissary purchases. With the exception of one camp, tents were floored and screened. No complaints of brutality were made by the workers interviewed. Some 30,000 Negro laborers were being benefitted as a result of the Association's long fight. Motion pictures of the camps and the works were taken and have been exhibited at several places.

CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS

The Association paid close attention during the year to the treatment of Negroes in the Civilian Conservation Corps. In January it secured an honorable discharge and back pay for Eddie Simons, a Harlem youth who was dishonorably discharged on September 26, 1933, from Camp No. 5, North Lisbon, N. J., and his last month's pay withheld because he refused to fan flies from his superior officer.

In June it protested to Robert Fechner, Director of Emergency Conservation Work, against reported jim crow classes at the C.C.C. camp at East Barre Vt., where Negroes were allegedly excluded from instruction in forestry, architectural drawing and surveying and instructed separately in gardening and typewriting. An illuminating reply was received from Mr. Fechner, who, in defending the policy of segregation stated: "This is a matter solely under the control of the camp educational adviser . . . You know of course that from the beginning of Emergency Conservation Work it was felt desirable to segregate white enrollees, Negro enrollees and war veterans in separate camps. *A number of representative Negro leaders conferred with me on this matter and they were in hearty accord with the policy.* I believe it has worked out in a generally satisfactory manner. It is true that there are a few C.C.C. units in which a small number of Negro enrollees are mixed with an overwhelming number of white enrollees. However, the general policy was against this practice." The Association sought unsuccessfully to obtain the names of the "representative Negro leaders" from Mr. Fechner. Many similar charges of color discrimination were investigated.

Early in the year \$1,300,000 was allotted to the Office of Education to employ educational advisers at \$165 monthly to the approximately 1500 C.C.C. camps. College presidents throughout the country were asked to submit names of candidates for these positions, but no such request was sent to the heads of Negro colleges and universities.

It immediately became apparent that there was no intention of appointing qualified Negroes to these positions. Answering a query made by H. A. Robinson of Newark, N. J. early in March, C. S. Marsh, Educational Director of the Civilian Conservation Corps stated "it has been thought wise to appoint only white educational advisers in the Civilian Conservation Corps."

The Association promptly took up this matter with all responsible officials from the President down, the Secretary con-

ferring with several of them in Washington. Senator Bulkley of Ohio was interested by the Association and a letter from him to Herbert Mauer, District Officer of Emergency Conservation Work in Colorado elicited the reply early in April that "while Negroes are admitted into the Civilian Conservation Corps as enrollees, they are not utilized therein in any supervisory positions."

Shortly afterward Dr. Nolen A. Owens was accepted for service with the C.C.C. but promptly turned down when it was discovered that he was a Negro. While the Departments of Agriculture and the Interior expressed willingness to place Negroes in supervisory positions, the War Department was opposed to it.

Following considerable correspondence, the Secretary received assurance from J. J. McEntee, Acting Director of Emergency Conservation Work that the question of appointing Negroes to supervisory and administrative work would be taken up with the various department heads participating in the work of the C.C.C.

In March Secretary of the Interior Ickes appointed a Negro historian to a supervisory position in a Gettysburg, Pa. C.C.C. camp. By May 21 six Negroes were appointed as educational advisers. *A week later two more were reported appointed.* In July it was reported that one young Negro had been appointed as camp engineer.

SUBSISTENCE HOMESTEADS

Throughout the year the Association in conjunction with the Joint Committee on National Recovery of which it is a member has sought to have industrially stranded Negro families integrated into the various subsistence homestead colonies being established with the sum of \$25,000,000 appropriated by Congress for that purpose, and to prevent the establishment of segregated Negro colonies. It took the position that the government should not sanction or provide funds for the establishment of segregated Negro colonies, fearing not only that Negroes would be discriminated against in appropriations from the federal government, and in treatment by state and local governments, but that a dangerous precedent would be established in having a permanent pattern of segregation set up by the Federal government for Negroes all over the United States.

The Association and the Joint Committee engaged in voluminous correspondence and frequent conferences with officials of the

Homestead Subsistence Division and other government officers. The Secretary attended Mrs. Roosevelt's White House Conference on February 26, vigorously opposing any segregated Negro colonies.

Evasiveness of government officials and a definite effort on their part to promote Negro colonies became more marked as the year progressed. The efforts of the Association in opposing this trend were greatly hampered not only by the approval by certain Negro leaders of segregated projects but also by the urgent requests of several Negro groups for separate colonies. Government officials have shifted responsibility by letting white homesteaders decide whether or not they wish to have Negroes included in the projects.

In March, Bruce L. Melvin, Supervisor of Negro Work, Division of Subsistence Homesteads admitted that there would be all-Negro colonies and that no Negroes would be introduced where there was strong opposition to their inclusion, but that there would be no discrimination. In the meantime, no Negroes were admitted to Arthurdale, W. Va., the first project, and it was later reported that the white homesteaders already there had voted against the inclusion of Negroes although previous investigation there revealed no opposition to Negroes save from the director and possibly officials in Washington.

In September the Association learned that no Negroes were among the fifty families settled in the Arthurdale colony, and that a Negro group in Morgantown, W. Va. was asking for a separate colony. At the same time the Negro-Mexican-Indian section of the Homestead Subsistence Division was abolished and a member of the National Legal Committee in Washington reported a plot in the planning section to sabotage racially heterogeneous colonies. This seemed substantiated by the inability of the Joint Committee to get any definite statement of policy from the head of the Homestead Subsistence Division. The Association learned that only one project in Pennsylvania planned to admit Negroes and only one Negro family had been selected. On the Dayton project 25 Negro families have been established in a colony two or three miles from the major project which has 75 families.

On October 26, 1934, Secretary Ickes publicly announced plans for three all-Negro colonies near Tuskegee Institute, Ala., "designed to help solve the economic problems of the Negro principally in the South."

THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

By direction of the National Office, the San Francisco branch picketed the American Federation of Labor Convention there in October. The first pickets appearing on October 5 were arrested by the police who also threatened the arrest of Attorney Leland Hawkins, president of the branch. Upon appeal to the Mayor for confirmation of promised protection, the pickets were released. During the remainder of the convention period, the picketing was done with a traveling auto loudspeaker billboard carrying huge signs reading: "Best of Luck—A. F. of L., White Labor Must Smash the Color Line in its own Interest." In addition to the convention hall, the Hotel Whitcomb where the delegates stayed was also picketed. This dramatic action aroused widespread comment.

On October 5, the Secretary telegraphed William Green, President of the A. F. of L. at the convention in San Francisco urging abolition of segregation and discrimination in the treatment of Negro Labor and warning that the American Federation of Labor could never win security for white labor as long as it permitted exclusion of black labor from its unions. He characterized the Federation's demand for a square deal for labor as "meaningless hypocrisy" as long as opportunity was denied Negro labor, and urged the passage of a resolution endorsing passage of a Federal anti-lynching law.

President Green replied on October 8, asserting that the A. F. of L. was trying to eliminate discrimination against Negroes by affiliated unions but that there was no general discrimination. He expressed disappointment at the lack of response of Negro workers.

The convention adopted the following resolution (No. 74): "That the Fifty-fourth convention of the American Federation of Labor continue to work for legislation which, like the Wagner-Costigan Bill, seeks to lend the aid of the Federal government in preventing lynching." Other resolutions affecting Negro labor were passed at the instance of A. Philip Randolph, President of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, and liberal delegates from the needle trades unions. These recommended conferences between the Executive Council and the various union heads for the eradication of all discriminatory practices against Negro workers; agitation to bring about cessation of all types of discrimination because of race or creed; appointment of a committee

of five by the President of the A. F. of L. to investigate conditions of colored workers and their status in affiliated organizations, and expression of unalterable opposition to the principal of race differential and the calling upon Congress and President Roosevelt not to sanction this backward and vicious economic policy.

On October 31 the attention of President Green was called to the complaints of discrimination against Negro members of Local 306, Motion Picture Machine Operators Union, of New York City, as to hours of work, general working conditions, rates of pay and restriction of locality of work to the colored section of Manhattan. It was pointed out that the employment of Negro union operators was restricted to theatres patronized principally by Negroes and that they were not permitted to work in circuit houses; that they were being forced to accept working conditions and wages unacceptable elsewhere within the union's jurisdiction and in violation of the NRA code. The A. F. of L. was asked to promptly correct these abuses.

Late in November President Green replied that it was impossible to interfere in the internal affairs of affiliated national or international unions except upon their consent, and referred the Association to the President of the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees and Moving Picture Operators, thus continuing the familiar policy of evasion.

WAGNER LABOR DISPUTES ACT

In March the Association sought more adequate protection for Negro workers under the provisions of the proposed Wagner Labor Disputes Act, S. 2926. This bill "To equalize the bargaining power of employers and employees, to encourage the amicable settlement of disputes between employers and employees, to create a National Labor Board, and for other purposes," included a paragraph fraught with great danger to Negro workers because it rigidly enforced and legalized the closed shop and plainly empowered organized labor to exclude from employment in any industry all workers who did not belong to a union. Thousands of Negro workers barred from membership in American Federation of Labor unions would thus be shut out of employment.

As originally drafted by Senator Robert F. Wagner of New York, its author, the act provided against racial discrimination, but the American Federation of Labor bitterly opposed this clause and effected its elimination.

The Secretary conferred with Edward F. McGrady, assistant secretary of labor and assistant administrator of the NRA who promised to "fight to the bitter end to see that unequivocal agreement, in writing, was given by the A. F. of L. against discrimination against Negro labor" and would make a fight for the inclusion of an additional clause in Section 5 which would adequately protect Negro workers in the automobile industry. The Association indicated that its fight was not against the *closed* shop but against the *white* shop.

A few days later Mr. McGrady wrote that he had conferred with President William Green and the A. F. of L. organizers of the automobile workers and committees representing these workers, and that everyone assured him there would be no discrimination because of color. He felt that the Negroes had nothing to fear.

BOULDER DAM

Despite assurances from the Secretary of the Interior that efforts would be made to end discrimination against Negro labor at Boulder Dam, Las Vegas, Nevada, there were only 13 Negro workers employed at Boulder Canyon late in January, and six Negro porters and cooks at Boulder City. Reports came in March of the refusal of meals or beds to Negro applicants for work by the manager of the Federal relief camp at Las Vegas, and the studied failure to provide them with work.

The Secretary, in a letter to Harry Slattery, personal assistant to Secretary of the Interior Ickes, told of the denial of work and relief to Negro applicants, asked results of the promised investigation of discrimination, charged collusion between the Federal Employment Bureau and Mr. Crowe, superintendent on the ground and pointed out that from a maximum employment of 40 Negroes in 1932, the number had steadily declined to only a dozen. With the National Bar Association, he asked prompt and vigorous action against the Six Companies, other contractors and the Federal Employment Bureau at Las Vegas, whom he charged with being jointly responsible for the discrimination against Negroes.

Mr. Slattery replied in mid-April denying discrimination by the relief camp declaring that it was not maintained by the Federal Government and asserting that Negro applicants had been re-

turned to Los Angeles because no work could be found for them. He further denied charges of collusion between the head of the Federal Employment Bureau and Mr. Crowe of the Six Companies, asserting that eleven Negroes were employed on the dam at Boulder City, the government-owned and controlled community of dam workers.

On April 20 there were 15 Negroes employed out of 4,839, drawing \$61 daily out of a total daily payroll of \$21,674.

At the end of July only fourteen Negroes were employed on the dam out of a total of 5000. At this time it was announced that the Six Companies was the lowest bidder on the Parker Dam and might get it. The Secretary promptly wired Secretary Ickes, and also President Roosevelt who were beginning a tour of public works projects in the Far West, asking them to watch for discrimination against colored workers and to take all possible steps in regard to the Parker Dam project to halt repetition of the Boulder Dam discrimination.

Secretary Ickes replied that he felt keenly the importance of giving Negro workers fair and equal basis of employment, but that "unexpected difficulties have arisen through the circumvention of my order of September 21, 1933," anent discrimination: that he was determined to do everything legally possible to overcome the difficulties, and that his staff was studying the situation.

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

Reported wholesale discrimination against Negro workers on the construction projects of the Tennessee Valley Authority were drawn to the attention of President Roosevelt and other responsible officials. Following the annual conference in June, Dean Charles H. Houston of the National Legal Committee, John P. Davis, Executive Secretary of the Joint Committee on National Recovery and the Secretary toured the Tennessee Valley investigating these charges which were in large measure substantiated. Motion pictures were taken by them.

Chapter 2 LEGAL DEFENSE

The Association makes two conditions upon which it enters a case, though each case is judged upon its merits by the National Legal Committee. These conditions are: 1. Does the case involve

color discrimination? 2. Is some fundamental citizenship right of colored people involved?

Jess Hollins: Following refusal of the Court to dismiss the case of Jess Hollins despite evidence that Negroes had been systematically excluded from jury service and that jurors had been selected in violation of the state law, Jess Hollins went to trial a second time with an all-white jury on February 14 at Okmulgee, Okla. Testimony extremely damaging to the prosecution was brought out by Judge E. P. Hill, defense counsel, and proof of assault was lacking, but on February 22 he was again found guilty and again sentenced to death. Motion filed for a new trial was denied. The defense filed notice of appeal to the State Supreme Court. The case was argued before the Criminal Court of Appeals on October 23. Early in December the appeal was denied and Hollins was sentenced to die on January 4, 1935. No further steps in behalf of Hollins in Oklahoma being possible, the case was turned over by the National Office to the National Legal Committee for appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States on the all-white jury issue. Application for the appeal automatically stayed execution.

Hollins has been under death sentence since December, 1931, for criminal assault on a white girl. The Association entered the case August 15, 1932, three days before he was to be executed. It won a stay of execution, a change of venue from Creek to Okmulgee County and a new trial. The Oklahoma State Conference of branches under the leadership of Roscoe Dunjee, president, has financed the defense to which the National Office has contributed \$75. The attorneys were E. P. Hill and W. N. Redwine.

Tom Carraway: Motion for a new trial in the case of Tom Carraway, Biloxi, Miss., Negro charged with criminally assaulting a white woman in 1931, was denied in February but a stay of execution and supercedeas was granted. The case was again appealed to the state supreme court which in a three to two decision reaffirmed the death sentence and set May 25, 1934 as the date of execution. The defense attorneys then filed a petition for writ of habeas corpus in the United States District Court. This failed on June 4, but the court allowed an appeal to the United States Supreme Court, which is now in course of preparation. Carraway has been saved eight times from execution by Attorneys S. D. Redmond and Bidwell Adam, the two Mississippi lawyers retained by the Association. A total of \$1,015.12 has been expended to date for fees and expenses on this 3-year-old case.

Sam Jones: Following the slaying on New Year's eve of Mrs. Margaret Brumley, white farm woman of Marion Station, Somerset County, Maryland, on the Eastern Shore, Sam Jones, 55-year-old respected Negro farmer was arrested for the crime and removed promptly to the Baltimore City jail for safe keeping since feeling was running high against him.

Remaining in the background for fear of arousing local opposition to outside interference, the Association secured the services of State Senator L. Creston Beauchamp, Princess Anne attorney, through Dean Charles H. Houston of the National Legal Committee who conferred with him in Baltimore.

Upon the assurance of Senator Beauchamp that Jones could secure a fair trial, that Negroes had served on local juries and that a change of venue was unnecessary, the Association agreed to Jones' return to Princess Anne for trial before Judge Robert F. Duer, in front of whose home less than 100 days before, George Armwood had been burned to death. Three witnesses established an alibi for Jones and he was acquitted on February 6.

The Greenville, S. C. Cases: Following the lynching of George Green, middle-aged Negro farmer taken from his home in Greenville by a party of white-robed men for unknown reason and shot on November 17, 1933, fifteen white men were arrested for the crime. Former Republican National Committeeman Joseph A. Tolbert, was appointed special prosecutor, and early in January, 1934, the Association agreed to pay him "a modest honorarium" for his services, specifically \$100, which was acceptable to Mr. Tolbert.

At the same time four white convict guards were arrested charged with beating to death a Negro chain gang prisoner, Roy Hudson, near Greenville, which so outraged the white people of the vicinity that the county authorities were forced to take action. The Association retained Mr. Tolbert also to prosecute the four guards: H. P. Dill, W. H. Forrester, C. B. Baker and Julius Hightower, at a promised fee of \$100, or \$200 for both cases.

At the trial of the four guards late in March, the jury failed to reach a verdict and the court ordered a mistrial. The testimony of colored witnesses, it was alleged, halted conviction of the men, a colored embalmer and a colored undertaker testifying for the defense. In May the four guards were again tried at Greenville and after three days trial were acquitted.

The trial of the accused lynchers of George Green took place on October 31, 1934, with eleven defendants. Four of the men turned State's evidence and proved willing witnesses. After a

four-day trial, the jury found all of the accused not guilty. Six were acquitted and the cases of the others nolle prossed.

Oscar Gordon and Son: The Gordons were accused of murdering a white farmhand on June 3, 1933 at a Negro barbecue party in Baker County, Georgia. Investigation by the Albany Branch disclosed that they had no part in the fight resulting in the murder. They were promptly convicted and sentenced to death. Two white attorneys, James W. Smith and Delacey Allen of Albany, appealed the case to the Georgia Supreme Court, won a reversal of the verdict, a new trial and a change of venue. At the second trial on February 7, 1934, they were convicted and sentenced to from one to three years, the lightest sentence possible except acquittal. The Albany Branch contributed \$50 to the defense and the National Office gave \$100.

Sam Hall: In December, 1932, Sam Hall of Bainbridge, Ga., was sentenced to death for the murder of Dr. R. H. Herron, white veterinarian, on June 18, 1932. Hall pleaded self defense, claiming that he was fired upon first by the white man who was incensed because he had been asked to pull over on the road to let Hall pass. Feeling ran high against Hall and he had been rushed first to Cairo and then to Albany jail for safekeeping. The colored people were warned not to give testimony at the trial. The argument of counsel, the charge of the court, the pronouncement of sentence and the reception of the verdict all took place in the absence of the defendant who was hustled away at the close of testimony.

In January, 1933, the Association sent \$100 to W. I. Greer, the defense attorney, as a contribution toward Hall's defense. Late in January the trial judge overruled motion for a new trial to which the defense filed an exception. Late in October, 1933, the Georgia Supreme Court granted Hall a new trial. On January 31, 1934, Hall was found guilty again with recommendation that he be sent to the penitentiary for life, and the judgment was so entered. Motion for a new trial was filed.

Susie Thomas Case: On December 23, 1933, Susie Thomas, wife of a restaurant proprietor at Dewit, W. Va., was shot and killed by one of four white men who provoked a fight in her husband's place, and robbed it of \$40. Of the four white men, the Grand Jury indicted Edgar Ross, son of the local deputy sheriff, and one Leon Stewart, whereupon they were released on \$5000 and \$3000 bail. J. M. Ellis, an attorney of Oak Hill, W. Va. was retained by Waymond Thomas, husband of the deceased, and the Montgomery, W. Va. Branch.

Late in March upon request of the Montgomery Branch, the National Office agreed to contribute \$1 for every \$2 raised in West Virginia for the prosecution of the murderers. The branch raised \$50 and on April 23 the National Office contributed \$25. The Logan, W. Va. Branch assisted in raising the funds.

On May 2, after a three-day trial and despite strenuous efforts of prominent and influential whites to win an acquittal for him, Edgar Ross was convicted of voluntary manslaughter.

Daniel Bush: On June 12, Daniel Bush originally sentenced to life imprisonment in the Michigan State Penitentiary in 1924, was pardoned and released following two years of effort on the part of the Detroit Branch. Bush was convicted of killing a drunken white man in an altercation following the latter's persistence in driving his automobile into Bush's ice wagon. The National Office acted as agent in transmitting funds from Bush's relatives to Attorney Francis M. Dent of the Legal Committee of the branch who handled the case.

Robert Ducrest: For almost three years the National Office and the New Jersey State Conference of Branches has unsuccessfully sought to obtain a pardon for Robert Ducrest, convicted in April, 1926 of killing John Carroll, one of three drunken white men who attacked him and a companion at Carteret, N. J. Ducrest was tried at New Brunswick, N. J. and sentenced to from 18 to 30 years for second degree murder. The Newark Branch took the lead in defending him at the time. Although of previous good character and of exemplary conduct during his incarceration in the New Jersey State Prison, Ducrest failed in 1932, 1933 and 1934 to win a pardon. Attorney Abraham Sepenuk of Jersey City has worked voluntarily on the case since 1933.

Henry Shields, et al: On May 11, 1934, Henry Shields, Ed Brown and Yank Ellington were sentenced to be hanged for murdering a white man, on the basis of a confession obtained under great duress and physical torture, which they repudiated before and during the trial. John A. Clarke, DeKalb, Miss., attorney, appointed by the court to defend the three men, appealed the case to the Supreme Court of Mississippi which automatically stayed execution. The Association contributed \$25 to the defense.

Samuel Smith: The National Office contributed \$100 in July to the legal defense of Samuel Smith, a reputable business man of Lewistown, Pa., charged with assault with intent to rape, tried and found guilty in November, 1933, on flimsy evidence. Following denial of a new trial, Smith was sentenced to pay costs of the trial, fined \$25 and sentenced to 45 days in the county jail on

July 9. In November the Superior Court of Pennsylvania granted him a new trial holding that the evidence offered by the prosecutrix, a white woman of shady reputation, was insufficient to show criminal intent, but that the highest offense that could possibly arise out of the evidence was that of simple assault and battery. It was held that the court erred in not directing the jury to find the defendant not guilty of assault with intent to rape. The attorney was Paul S. Lehman of Lewistown, Pa.

Scottsboro Cases: In accordance with its agreement of April 2, 1933, made with the International Labor Defense, the Association has continued to raise funds for strictly legal bills in connection with the Scottsboro defense. The grand total so far expended by the Association is \$11,854.70. The Association has assumed a neutral role in the controversy between rival groups over the legal representation of the nine defendants.

Berwyn (Pa.) School Case: The two-year strike of the parents of more than 200 colored school children against the establishment of a segregated school by the school boards of Easttown and Tredyffrin townships was won in April when the children were permitted to attend the new \$250,000 school along with others. In the long struggle, five of the parents were arrested and served jail terms rather than pay the nominal fines for keeping their children out of school. The long fight was led and financed by the Bryn Mawr Branch since the Spring of 1932, which was represented by Attorney Raymond Pace Alexander. The National Office contributed \$75 toward the expenses of lawyers.

Willie Peterson: On March 20, Governor B. M. Miller of Alabama, commuted to life imprisonment the death sentence imposed on Willie Peterson in 1932 for the alleged murder of two Birmingham white girls on August 4, 1931. Following a mistrial late in 1931, the charge of rape was added and Peterson was convicted and sentenced to death. Application for re-hearing was denied by the Alabama Supreme Court and by the Supreme Court of the United States. After stays of execution in January and February, Peterson's execution was set for March 30. A clemency hearing was held on March 6 at which evidence of Peterson's innocence was submitted. White public opinion in Birmingham was favorably disposed to him. The case cost \$4,500 to which the National Office contributed \$1,569.57 and the Interracial Commission \$375. The remainder was raised by the Birmingham branch, which handled the case from the beginning. John W. Altman, a Birmingham white attorney, was in charge of the defense and Charles H. Houston, vice-dean of Howard Law School

aided in the investigations and preparation of the appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court. Efforts are being continued to gain clemency for Peterson.

Leander McCline Case: The Chicago Branch was successful in halting the extradition of Leander McCline to Tennessee on a charge of alleged murder in December. Evidence was produced by McCline's attorneys establishing his whereabouts in Chicago, Ill. on September 9, 1931, the day when the crime was allegedly committed. Tennessee furnished no proof that he was the man wanted and no indictment was returned against him by Maury County, in August, 1933. McCline was remanded to the Sheriff. December 15, 1933, following exoneration by a grand jury for alleged attempted rape. A writ of habeas corpus was obtained following the hearing on the writ in the Criminal Court of Cook County, in August, 1933, McCline was remanded to the Sheriff. The case was then carried to the Supreme Court of Illinois, the U. S. District Court for the Northern District of Illinois, Eastern Division, and the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit, where the appeal was won on December 12, 1934. The National Office contributed \$100. Irvin C. Mollison was the attorney in the case.

Kater Stevens Case: On July 22, Charles Flory, white police officer of Bladensburg, Md. killed Kater Stevens, colored motorist of Washington, D. C., who allegedly refused to halt when hailed in connection with a minor traffic accident. Although it was evident that Stevens had been shot at close range, the Maryland authorities refused to perform an autopsy. The District of Columbia branch engaged Dr. Robert S. Jason, eminent pathologist, who performed a private autopsy revealing the impossibility of Stevens having been killed while in flight. The coroner's inquest on July 31 was held in a hostile atmosphere marked by grossly prejudiced procedure and Flory was exonerated. The Association promptly asked a reopening of the case urging civil action for damages. The County Attorney admitted that a fair inquest was impossible in Bladensburg because of the rabid race prejudice there and promised to institute an immediate investigation. Flory will be tried for manslaughter in February 1935.

Frank Crosswaith Case: On July 2, 1934, the Colorado Supreme Court rendered a favorable decision in the case involving color discrimination against Mr. Frank R. Crosswaith, New York labor leader, by a Denver restaurant in April, 1931. The case was vigorously prosecuted by the Denver Branch, resulting in non-suits in the Municipal and County Courts and victory in the Supreme Court. The National Office supplied legal advice and contributed \$25.

Wilson Bryant Anderson Case: Swift action by the Bayonne Branch led to the dismissal on July 16 of Patrolman James A. Flynn, Hudson County, N. J. police force, for criminally assaulting 13-year-old Wilson Bryant Anderson on June 3. Flynn was released on \$5000 bail. Attorney LeRoy Jordan was retained by the Branch to prosecute Flynn. The trial scheduled for November 27 was postponed when Flynn failed to appear in court. On December 11 the case against Flynn was dismissed.

American Fund for Public Service: On November 5 the American Fund for Public Service forwarded to the N.A.A.C.P. check for \$10,000, to be used exclusively for a campaign of legal action and public education against unequal apportionment of public funds for education and discrimination in public transportation. Expenditures in these efforts and direction of the campaign was vested in a joint committee representing the American Fund for Public Service and the N.A.A.C.P., composed of the following members: Morris L. Ernst, Lewis S. Gannett, James Weldon Johnson, James Marshall, Arthur B. Spingarn, Roger N. Baldwin.

It will be remembered from previous annual reports that the American Fund for Public Service, more generally known as the Garland Fund, had voted a much larger appropriation to the N.A.A.C.P. for a comprehensive campaign against the major disabilities from which Negroes suffer in American life—legal, political and economic. Shrinkage in the assets of the Garland Fund, due to the depression, resulted in drastic reduction of funds available. Mr. Nathan R. Margold, now Solicitor in the Department of the Interior, was retained and he made as a basis for this campaign a comprehensive study of the legal aspects and background of these various disabilities.

At a conference in New York City on October 26, 1934, between the joint committee and Mr. Charles H. Houston, Mr. Houston was retained to direct this campaign, serving on part-time in conjunction with his duties as vice-dean of the school of law of Howard University through June 30, 1935, and on full time commencing July 1.

Because of the importance of the matter and the wide extent of the problem, it has been agreed that the major emphasis shall be placed upon educational inequalities. It should be made clear that the campaign is a carefully planned one to secure decisions, rulings and public opinion on the broad principle instead of being devoted to merely miscellaneous cases.

Chapter 3

LYNCHING

The Costigan-Wagner Anti-Lynching Bill: Immediately upon the convening of Congress in January, Senators Edward P. Costigan of Colorado, and Robert F. Wagner of New York introduced what has since become known popularly as *The Costigan-Wagner Federal Anti-Lynching Bill*. Briefly, it provides for action by the Federal Government in apprehending, trying and punishing suspects of lynching if the State, after thirty days, has not taken any action to punish lynchers. It provides for trial in the Federal District Court; for punishment by fine or imprisonment or both, of peace officers derelict in their duty of protecting prisoners; and sets forth also that damages of not less than \$2,000 and not more than \$10,000 might be sought in action in the Federal Court in behalf of the heirs of the victim against the county in which the lynching occurred.

Hearings on the bill were held February 19 and 20 before a sub-committee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, the chairman of which was Senator Frederick Van Nuys of Indiana. More than fifty witnesses either were heard or were permitted to submit statements in support of the bill. Much of the testimony during the two days was broadcast on a nation-wide network by the National Broadcasting Company, and many of the speeches were heard by listeners as far apart as Boston and New Orleans, and New York and San Francisco. Over half of the witnesses at the hearing were white, and slightly over half were southerners, many of whom still live in the South.

At a further hearing in March a brief in support of the constitutionality of the bill was submitted by Charles H. Tuttle, Esq. of New York, and incorporated in the minutes of the hearing.

Senator William H. Dieterich of Illinois, a member of the sub-committee, was the most persistent questioner of the witnesses, and objected strenuously to the provision for damages against the county, holding "that the good people should not be penalized for the action of a few hoodlums."

The most spectacular feature of the hearing was the testimony of Attorney General Preston Lane of Maryland, who brought his records with him and submitted detailed testimony on the unsuccessful efforts of the State of Maryland to secure any action whatsoever against persons whom state investigators had declared to be implicated in the lynching of George Armwood at Princess Anne, Maryland, October 18, 1933.

Persistent work by the Association and other organizations allied with it, notably the Young Women's Christian Association, The Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, and many others succeeded in securing a pledge of more than fifty Senators that they would support the bill if and when it came up on the floor. Although it was reported out favorably by the judiciary committee, the bill was not called up for vote because unanimous consent could not be secured for so doing. Objections to unanimous consent were entered by Senators George of Georgia; Smith of South Carolina, and Stephens of Mississippi. It was known also that Senator Joseph T. Robinson, majority leader, was greatly opposed to the bill, although he did not come out openly against it. In the last day of Congress the bill was absolutely shut out of consideration although its supporters were firm in their belief that it could have been passed if it were brought to a vote. President Roosevelt was said to be in sympathy with the bill, but was not willing to risk his recovery program by insisting upon its passage.

Immediately after the bill became a dead letter, lynchings, which had ceased altogether between January and June, again started and continued throughout the summer at the rate of one a week.

The side-tracking of the bill seemed to rouse an even more determined public opinion behind it, and throughout the summer and fall new organizations came forward to endorse it and work for its passage, so that by the end of the year organizations with a total membership of more than forty-two million persons, including the powerful American Federation of Labor and the Protestant Episcopal Church, were committed to support the bill. On December 29, the Association presented to President Roosevelt a Memorial signed by governors, mayors, college presidents, writers, and distinguished Americans in other fields, asking for the passage of the bill. It was scheduled to be introduced in the 74th Congress on January 4, 1935.

During 1934 there were sixteen authenticated lynchings as against twenty-eight in 1933. All the victims were Negroes.

Lynchings Prevented: Angleton, Texas, Hernando, Miss., Fort Collins, Colo., Colorado Springs, Colo., Shreveport, La., Greenville, S. C., Thomasville, N. C., and Shelbyville, Tenn. The most spectacular of these prevented lynchings was at Shelbyville, Tenn., on November 20 when state troopers killed three mob members and injured twenty in preventing the lynching of E. K. Harris, who at the time was on trial for criminal assault. The mob was so enraged at losing its victim that it burned down

the \$150,000 court house. The most significant of the preventions of lynchings was at Hernando, Miss. early in January, 1934, when Judge Kuykendall, presiding at the trial of three colored men for criminal assault explained why the National Guards had been called out by saying "there are now several anti-lynching bills pending in Congress. The effect of these bills would be to destroy one of the South's most cherished possession—the supremacy of the white race, and I believe a lynching in this case would have effect inevitably in the passage of one of these laws by Congress."

Lynchers Convicted: In Manchester, Tenn. eight men accused of the lynching of Dick Wilkerson on June 24 were convicted early in September and given penitentiary sentences ranging from two to five years.

In Greenville, South Carolina, four men charged with participation in the lynching of George Green in that town on November 17, 1933 were acquitted.

At St. Joseph, Missouri, all the defendants charged with the lynching of Lloyd Warner there on November 28, 1933 were discharged after failure of the jury to convict the one man against whom the State had the strongest case.

Lynchings Investigated: Early in the year, the national office paid the expenses of three witnesses to return to Clinton, South Carolina from New York and Washington to testify before the Laurens County grand jury, which was continuing an investigation of the lynching of Norris Dendy at Clinton July 4, 1933. These witnesses were transported only after promise of a close guard by the governor of South Carolina and the attorney general's office. They testified on February 19 and returned immediately to the North. The grand jury continued its investigation until June and still brought in no verdict. At the end of the year the Dendy family lawyer in Clinton filed notice that he intended to collect the \$2,000 damages provided for the family of a victim of lynching by the South Carolina anti-lynching law.

Further investigation in the lynching of Cordie Cheek (December 15, 1933, Columbia, Tenn.) resulted in the removal of a postmaster in the county whose car was declared to have been used in the abduction of Cheek. The investigation of the Cheek lynching, and protests made to the various officials in Tennessee and Washington were distinguished by the fact that they were carried on for the most part by native white southerners.

Following the lynching of Claude Neal at Marianna, Florida, October 26, the Association secured a young white southerner

to go to Marianna and make an investigation on the spot. His report, which has been widely distributed, and is available in pamphlet form from the national office, disclosed one of the most horrible lynchings in the last twenty years, ranking with the most sadistic exhibitions ever staged anywhere. The report disclosed further that the sharpened economic conflict between races for the few jobs and relief doles available furnished an undercurrent for the lynching of Neal.

Crime Conference Picketed: When the National Crime Conference, called to meet in Washington December 10-13 by Attorney General Homer S. Cummings, refused to place lynching on the program for discussion, the District of Columbia branch of the N.A.A.C.P. picketed the first day's session, and four of the picketers were arrested and charged with parading without a permit and violation of the sign law. The arrested men were Emmett Dorsey, instructor in political science at Howard University; George B. Murphy, Jr., of the Washington office of the *Afro American*; Edward P. Lovett an attorney of Washington, and Roy Wilkins. The men were released on small collateral for later appearance in court. Following this arrest, the branch arranged in greater detail for further picketing of the conference so as not to violate any law. Seventy picketers, about half of them women, stood in a silent line across from the Hall, with rope nooses around their necks in an impressive and grim protest against lynching. They were not molested as they were careful not to violate any law.

LYNCHING RECORD FOR 1934

Chronological List

- January 24: *Hazard, Ky.:* (All metropolitan newspapers.)
Rex Scott, 20-year-old Negro, was hanged in the Cornett Hill graveyard in Knott County after he was forcibly removed from the Perry County jail by thirty or forty masked leaders of an armed mob of approximately 300 men. Scott was accused of slugging Alex Johnson, a miner, who died within an hour after the lynching.
- January 30: *Tampa, Fla.:* (New York Times, January 31.)
A band of men lynched *Robert Johnson*, held for investigation for an alleged attack on a white woman. Johnson was being transferred from the city jail to the State authorities.
- June 8: *Bolivar County, Miss.:* (New York Daily News, June 9.)
Overpowering sheriffs' posses from three counties, a mob of 125 armed men seized *Isaac Thomas* and *Joc Love*, two colored laborers, each about twenty-five years old, and hanged them from a railroad trestle near Alligator, Miss. The men were said to have confessed to attempting to attack a white woman.

- June 18: *Pine Level, Ala.*: (Montgomery, Ala., *Advertiser*, June 19.) *Otis Parham*, a 16-year-old Negro, was shot by white men in search of the slayer of Carl Johnson.
- June 21: *Kirbyville, Texas*: (New York *Times*, June 22.) Charged with associating with a white woman, *Son Griggs*, 30-year-old Negro, was forcibly taken from officers by a crowd of 150 men and women, hanged, shot seventeen times, then dragged behind an automobile for several hours before his body was dumped into the street.
- June 24: *Manchester, Tenn.*: (Evening *Tennessean*, Nashville—June 26.) Eight white men pursued and shot to death *Dick Wilkerson* because he knocked down a white man in a fist fight at a Negro dance.
- July 9: *Bastrop, La.*: (New York *Herald-Tribune*, July 10.) A mob of citizens marched on the jail in which *Andrew McLeod* was confined, battered down the door and took him to the courthouse a block away where they hanged him. McLeod was said to have confessed to attempting to attack a 19-year-old white girl.
- July 16: *Bolton, Miss.*: (New York *Herald-Tribune*, July 17.) Accused of writing an insulting note to a young white girl, *James Sanders*, 25-year-old Negro, was snatched from a mob of armed citizens only to be riddled by bullets a few minutes later when he attempted to escape. He was shot and killed by two white men.
- July 25: *Pelahatchee, Miss.*: (New York *Herald-Tribune*, July 28.) *Henry Bedford*, seventy-year-old Negro, was beaten to death by four white men. Bedford had been a tenant of the father of one of the white men and had engaged in a dispute over a rental agreement. It was charged that he had "talked disrespectfully."
- August 3: *Caddo Parish, La.*: (New York *Daily News*, August 4.) *Grafton Page*, thirty-year-old Negro, was beaten to death by members of his own race because of an alleged insult by Page to a colored girl who had been out riding with him.
- August 13: *Michigan City, Miss.*: (New York *Times*, August 14, 1934.) *Robert Jones* and *Smith Houey* were snatched by mobs from deputy sheriffs and hanged from a tree near Michigan City to avenge the killing of two white men. Jones was taken from two deputies while being taken to Ashland, Miss., from Tupelo; Houey from two other deputies while being brought to Ashland from Holly Springs. The men were being taken to Ashland for trial for the murder of *Connie Gillispie* more than a year ago.
- August 24: *Birmingham, Ala.*: (New York *World-Telegram*, August 25.) *George Davis* was slain by a mob of citizens after an alleged attack on three white girls. The girls told police they were thrown to the ground in a scuffle for a gun which the Negro pointed at them. One of the girls ran to a nearby tent meeting for aid and the aroused citizens trapped the Negro in an alley and slew him.

- October 7: *Darien, Ga.:* (Letter from D. E. James, brother, Ocala, Florida.) *Curtis James* was taken from his home by a mob and killed. A telegram from sheriff at Darien gave D. E. James this information, stating "Gun and pistol shots in house, blood-stains, no definite evidence but two suspects in jail here. We are investigating." (Story also in *Savannah Tribune*, October 11.) James had been arrested for stealing.
- October 26: *Marianna, Fla.:* *Claude Neal*, charged with the murder of a white girl, was lynched by a mob, after a twelve-hour advance notice of the lynching had been made public through the newspapers, which stated that Neal would be turned over to the father of the dead girl. The bullet-riddled body of Neal was placed before the home of the girl's father.

LYNCHING RECORD FOR 1934

Name	Date	Place	Manner of Lynching
1. Rex Scott	Jan. 24	Hazard, Kentucky	Hanged
2. Robert Johnson	Jan. 30	Tampa, Florida	Shot
3. Isaac Thomas	June 8	Bolivar County, Miss.	Hanged
4. Joe Love	June 8	Bolivar County, Miss.	Hanged
5. Son Griggs	June 21	Kirbyville, Texas	Hanged and shot
6. Otis Parham	June 18	Pine Level, Ala.	Shot
7. Dick Wilkerson	June 24	Manchester, Tenn.	Shot
8. Andrew McLeod	July 9	Bastrop, La.	Hanged
9. James Sanders	July 16	Bolton, Miss.	Shot
10. Henry Bedford	July 25	Brandon, Miss.	Beaten to death
11. Grafton Page	Aug. 3	Caddo Parish, La.	Beaten to death
12. Robert Jones	Aug. 13	Michigan City, Miss.	Hanged
13. Smith Houey	Aug. 13	Michigan City, Miss.	Hanged
14. George Davis	Aug. 24	Birmingham, Alabama	
15. Curtis James	Oct. 7	Darien, Ga.	
16. Claude Neal	Oct. 26	Marianna, Fla.	Shot

SUMMARY

By States

Alabama	2
Florida	2
Georgia	1
Kentucky	1
Louisiana	2
Mississippi	6
Tennessee	1
Texas	1
Total.....	16

ALLEGED OFFENSES

Murder	4
Attack on White Woman.....	2
Attempted Attack on White Woman.....	3
Associating with White Woman.....	1
Writing insulting note to White Woman.....	1
Insulting Colored Girl	1
Fighting with White Man	1
Talking disrespectfully to White Man.....	1
Stealing	1
Killed in search of another.....	1
Total.....	16

MANNER OF LYNCHING

Hanged	6
Shot	5
Hanged and Shot	2
Beaten to Death	2
Manner Unknown	1
Total.....	16

Chapter 4

THE VOTE AND DISCRIMINATION

Third Texas White Primary Case: For the third time in seven years efforts to bar Negroes from the Texas democratic primaries were defeated when Federal Judge Charles A. Boynton of the district court of the United States for the western district of Texas, El Paso division, handed down a decision on February 7, 1934, awarding damages to Dr. L. A. Nixon of El Paso, for his having been denied the right to register and vote in the spring primary of 1933. The case (Nixon vs. McCann and Brenk) was filed in the district court on May 31, 1933. Dr. Nixon was plaintiff in the first and second Texas White Primary Cases won by the N.A.A.C.P. Attorney Fred C. Knollenberg of El Paso acted for the Association.

The Democratic National Committee: Following the favorable decision in the Third Texas White Primary Case, the Association received reports that certain Texas Democratic leaders were determined to find some means of barring Negroes from the primaries. The Chairman of the National Legal Committee promptly wrote to James A. Farley, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee warning him of proposed violations in Texas, Virginia and Alabama, urging him to use his influence and that of his colleagues to abandon plans to bar qualified Negroes from the primaries. In May, Negroes were barred from registration for participation in the Democratic primaries in Alabama, North Carolina, Virginia and Florida. The Democratic National Committee was again urged on May 31 to halt these efforts.

Immediately upon being advised of the opinion rendered by Attorney General James V. Allred of Texas on July 12 that "Negroes are not entitled to vote in the coming Democratic primaries," the Secretary again wrote Mr. Farley to take steps to halt this illegal discrimination. No replies except brief acknowledgements were received from Mr. Farley's office. On July 25, the Secretary wrote several Democratic Senators of the failure of Mr. Farley's committee to act. On August 18, Emil Hurja, Mr. Farley's assistant, characterized this step as "an act of discourtesy."

On the eve of the Texas Democratic primaries on July 28, the Secretary telegraphed Attorney General Homer S. Cummings warning that qualified Negro and Mexican Democratic voters were being illegally denied registration for and participation in the primaries. In reply Assistant U. S. Attorney General Joseph B. Keenan asked the Secretary to furnish him detailed information of such discrimination.

The Association immediately secured 20 affidavits of qualified Texas Negro Democrats testifying to their exclusion from the July 28 primaries and sent them to Mr. Keenan who in acknowledging their receipt wrote on August 10 that they had been "forwarded to the United States Attorneys for the Eastern, Western and Southern Districts of Texas, respectively, for investigation and consideration." On September 1, the U. S. District Attorney W. R. Smith for the Western District of Texas in San Antonio replied to a telephonic query from Waco that he had received no affidavits nor instructions from Washington concerning the matter.

At the August 25 primaries in Texas Negroes were barred except from the county primaries in Waco, although Dr. Nixon and a Negro accompanying him to the polling place in El Paso were

permitted to vote. Further efforts to get the Attorney General's office to act were unsuccessful despite extended correspondence and the submission of affidavits from qualified Negro Democrats testifying to their exclusion from the primaries. On September 28 the Secretary and Dean Charles H. Houston of the National Legal Committee conferred with Mr. Keenan on the exclusion of Negro voters from primaries.

Florida Primary Case: On June 18, Judge A. V. Long in the United States district court at Pensacola, Florida, affirmed the order handed down by Circuit Judge George Couper Gibbs on May 25, barring qualified Negro Democrats from the June 26 primaries. The Pensacola Branch which is leading the fight against the Florida White Primary, is renewing its petition to the district court.

Pro-Parker Senators: The November election of 1934 marked the defeat of the last of the Senators, who could be reached by any considerable number of Negro voters, who voted in May, 1930 for the confirmation of Judge John J. Parker to the United States Supreme Court. Heading the list of these Senators was David A. Reed of Pennsylvania. Others who went down were Walcott of Connecticut; Kean of New Jersey; Hatfield of West Virginia; Patterson of Missouri, and Fess of Ohio.

DISCRIMINATION

University of Michigan: In June the National Office, answering an appeal from Mrs. Sarah Blackwell of Baltimore, Maryland, wrote the Dean of Women at the University of Michigan, protesting against the barring of Miss Jean Blackwell from one of the dormitories on the campus, which had been specially reserved for students of high scholastic rank and good character. Miss Blackwell and her family claimed she had been barred from the house on one flimsy excuse or another simply because she was colored. It is well known that the University attempts to confine colored girl students to a private colored rooming house approved by the University. A few colored girl students are admitted to one of the dormitories. The University denied it was discriminating against Miss Blackwell, but the latter claimed that conditions were so intolerable that she finally cancelled her registration and enrolled at Columbia University in New York City.

In October the Association registered a protest with the athletic authorities at the University of Michigan because of the

barring of Willis Ward, star athlete, from the line-up of the Michigan football team in its game with Georgia Tech, October 20 at Ann Arbor.

Colombian Steamship Line: Persistent reports of discrimination against colored passengers to and from Haiti by the Colombian Line caused the Association to make an investigation during the summer, and with the assistance of white persons who made the necessary inquiries, it was established that the Colombian Line made a practice of trying to force all white people into first-class accommodations and barring first-class wherever possible to any colored passengers, except, possibly, high Haitian government officials. A young white woman who made an inquiry for the N.A.A.C.P. was informed bluntly that she could not purchase a tourist-class ticket, but would have to go first-class, since tourist was reserved for the colored passengers.

House Restaurant: Parties of colored people who were the guests of Congressman Oscar DePriest were always accommodated freely in the restaurant in the House wing of the national capitol in Washington, but it was not known until February 20, 1934, that colored citizens unaccompanied by congressional hosts were absolutely barred from the restaurant. On that date, during the public hearings on the Costigan-Wagner anti-lynching bill, a number of colored people who had come to Washington for the hearings attempted to secure lunch in the House restaurant. Miss Mabel Byrd, accompanied by two white friends, was not only refused a seat but was forcibly ejected by uniformed guards called by the manager of the restaurant. This action led to the presentation of a resolution by Mr. DePriest calling for an investigation of the conduct of the House restaurant by the Committee on Accounts, whose chairman was Representative Lindsay Warren of North Carolina. The resolution was referred to committee, where it seemed likely to die, but Mr. DePriest secured more than the 145 signatures necessary to discharge it from committee. The House made flimsy excuses, the principal one of which was that the restaurant was not for the accommodation of the public, but for the members of Congress and their guests. This excuse was bolstered as best it could be by having a sign posted at the restaurant door, "For Members."

Further action was taken by students from Howard University, who went to the restaurant in a considerable group but were ejected by uniformed guards in a scuffle in the corridor. Action also was taken by the Sub-Committee on Interracial Relations of the District of Columbia Branch, which sent mixed

parties of white and colored people to the restaurant to be served. The restaurant incident attracted nation-wide attention and evoked editorial discussion in northern and southern papers. It was responsible directly for the defeat in the August primaries of Representative J. J. Cochran of St. Louis, Missouri, who at the time expressed his opinion that colored people should be satisfied to eat in the basement.

U. S. Veterans Administration: The United States Veterans Administration, through General Frank T. Hines, Administrator, and Dr. Charles M. Griffith, Medical Director, has refused flatly to consider the appointment of Dr. Jesse J. Greene of New York City to a Veterans Hospital in New York City, on the ground that colored applicants are accommodated only at the Tuskegee Veterans Hospital. Persistent interrogation by the National Office of the Veterans Administration and of President Roosevelt has elicited no satisfaction. Dr. Greene is a resident of New York, a graduate of Western Reserve and Howard Universities, a member of the Harlem Hospital staff, and served through the World War as a first lieutenant in the United States Army. He has done considerable research work in the treatment of skull fractures and brain injuries, and articles on his research and that of his associates have appeared in such journals as the "Archives of Surgery." He took the United States civil service examination for medical officer with the Veterans Administration and was put on the eligible list. He became number three on the list for general surgery in the State of New York with the Veterans Administration and the Public Health Service. In his application he stated that he would prefer to be located in New York City, with the result that the policy of the Veterans Administration with respect to colored applicants was exposed.

Ohio State University: During 1934, Miss Catherine A. Claughton made application for residence in the home management practice house on the Ohio State University campus, the same house from which Miss Doris Weaver was excluded in 1933. Attorneys for the N.A.A.C.P. in and out of Ohio have agreed that in the event Miss Claughton is not admitted to the house, an action for damages for failure to fulfill a contract would be instituted against the University, rather than a writ of mandamus. At the end of 1934 Miss Claughton had received no indication of the University's attitude upon her application for residence in the house to begin in the winter quarter after January 1.

Chapter 5

ASSOCIATION WORK

DEPARTMENT OF BRANCHES

Field Work: The N.A.A.C.P. executives visited 145 cities and towns in 30 states, addressing 751 meetings and travelling 58,071 miles during 1934. The greater part of the field work in 1934 covered the branches in the southeast, southwest, and on the Pacific Coast. Less concentrated work was done in the mid-west and the North Atlantic states.

The work of the field officers was supplemented by tours of North Carolina and Virginia by Messrs. Charles H. Houston, Edward P. Lovett, and Leon A. Ransome, and a tour along the Atlantic Seaboard by Miss Mary White Ovington.

In addition to the N.A.A.C.P. branch meetings, the executives spoke to ninety-seven (97) conferences, forums, and clubs, and in forty-two (42) colleges, universities, and other schools throughout the country.

Detailed statement of meetings and mileage for 1934:

	Meetings	Mileage
Walter White	122	21,872
Roy Wilkins	21	6,060
William Pickens	321	20,907
Daisy E. Lampkin	287	9,232
	751	58,071

States visited during the year :

Alabama, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Wisconsin.

The field secretary, accompanied by Mr. Roscoe Dunjee, President of the Oklahoma State Conference of Branches, made an intensive tour of the State of Oklahoma in the weeks prior to the Twenty-Fifth Annual Conference in Oklahoma City. Seven

new Branches were organized and many dormant Branches revived during the tour.

The Regional Field Secretary conducted intensive membership campaigns in Birmingham, Memphis, Pittsburgh, Los Angeles, Pasadena, Santa Monica, San Francisco, Oklahoma City, Norfolk, Brooklyn, and Newark, during the year.

Branches Organized and Revived: Twenty-three (23) new Branches were organized during 1934, seventeen of them in southern states. Six (6) moribund or inactive Branches were revived.

The new Branches were organized at:

Brevard County, Florida	Drumright, Oklahoma
Daytona Beach, Florida	Idabel, Oklahoma
Henry County, Indiana	McAlester, Oklahoma
Coushatta, Louisiana	Muskogee, Oklahoma
Jennings, Louisiana	Seminole, Oklahoma
Rahway, New Jersey	Wagoner County, Oklahoma
Far Rockaway, New York	Wewoka, Oklahoma
Gaston County, North Carolina	Midland, Pennsylvania
Kinston, North Carolina	Knoxville, Tennessee
Statesville, North Carolina	Fort Worth, Texas
Dover, Ohio	Gonzales County, Texas
St. Clairsville, Ohio	

Branches were revived at:

East St. Louis, Illinois; Flint, Michigan; Port Huron, Michigan; Dayton, Ohio; Boley, Oklahoma; Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Financial Support Given by Branches: In 1934, the Branches contributed a total of \$20,670.04 to the general fund of the Association. This amount does not include their contributions to special funds, such as the anti-lynching fund.

Sixty-seven (67) Branches attained the Honor Roll for the year, sending in the total apportionment assigned them as their share of the National Budget. With but few exceptions, these Branches contributed amounts in excess of the allotted apportionments.

The Honor Roll Branches for 1934:

Birmingham, Alabama
 Los Angeles, California
 Pasadena, California
 San Francisco, California
 Santa Monica, California
 Wilmington, Delaware
 Washington, District of Columbia
 Albany, Georgia
 Atlanta, Georgia
 Savannah, Georgia
 Rockford, Illinois
 French Lick, Indiana
 Gary, Indiana
 South Bend, Indiana
 Ames, Iowa
 Waterloo, Iowa
 Newton, Kansas
 Baton Rouge, Louisiana
 Jennings, Louisiana
 Monroe, Louisiana
 Springfield, Massachusetts
 Flint, Michigan
 Grand Rapids, Michigan
 Port Huron, Michigan
 Duluth, Minnesota
 Springfield, Missouri
 Camden, New Jersey
 Morristown, New Jersey
 Princeton, New Jersey
 Albuquerque, New Mexico
 Brooklyn, New York
 Glen Cove, New York
 Ithaca, New York
 Jamaica, New York

Rochester, New York
 Far Rockaway, New York
 Staten Island, New York
 Charlotte, North Carolina
 Durham, North Carolina
 Gaston County, North Carolina
 Greensboro, North Carolina
 High Point, North Carolina
 Cincinnati, Ohio
 Massillon, Ohio
 St. Clairsville, Ohio
 Boley, Oklahoma
 Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
 Aliquippa, Pennsylvania
 Allegheny Valley, Pennsylvania
 Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania
 Chester, Pennsylvania
 Fayette County, Pennsylvania
 Media, Pennsylvania
 New Castle, Pennsylvania
 Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
 Williamsport, Pennsylvania
 Willow Grove, Pennsylvania
 Charleston, South Carolina
 Sioux Falls, South Dakota
 Memphis, Tennessee
 El Paso, Texas
 Galveston, Texas
 San Antonio, Texas
 Salt Lake City, Utah
 Norfolk, Virginia
 Richmond, Virginia
 Roanoke, Virginia
 Montgomery, West Virginia

The following branches gave notable financial support to the National Office during the year as a result of membership campaigns conducted entirely by local officers and workers:

Washington, D. C.; Atlanta, Georgia; Savannah, Georgia;
 Des Moines, Iowa; Springfield, Mass.; Duluth, Minn.; Jamaica,
 N. Y.; Rochester, New York; Cincinnati, Ohio; Cleveland, Ohio;
 Philadelphia, Pa.; San Antonio, Texas; Richmond, Va.; Roanoke,
 Va.

In Wilmington, Delaware, an Inter-Club Alliance, consisting of twenty social, civic, and professional clubs, was organized for the purpose of assisting the Wilmington Branch in raising the Twenty-Fifth Anniversary Campaign quota. This Alliance, headed by Mrs. Laura J. Ayers, Mrs. G. T. Gilbert, and Louis L. Redding, raised a total of \$320.00, the largest amount contributed by a group outside of the N.A.A.C.P. in the Twenty-Fifth Anniversary effort.

Metropolitan Oratorical Contest: As a means of stimulating the interest of young people, the branches located in the immediate vicinity of the City of New York inaugurated, in 1934, an annual oratorical contest, offering gold, silver, and bronze medals to the young men and women who survive the various eliminations.

Governor Herbert H. Lehman of New York donated a silver cup, known as the Lehman Trophy, for the permanent possession of the branch which wins the contest two years in succession.

The first contest was won by Miss Helen Butts, representing the Staten Island branch, with Thomas R. Jones, representing the Brooklyn branch, the runner-up. Other branches represented in the 1934 contest were: Jamaica, Mount Vernon, New Rochelle, and New York City.

Annual Conference: Whatever misgivings might have been felt at the awarding of the 25th Annual Conference to Oklahoma City were dispelled by the enthusiasm of the hosts and the representative attendance. Oklahoma City extended the hospitality for which it is famous and the presence of the Conference in the Southwest for the first time in its history attracted delegates from that territory who seldom, if ever, get to attend a conference in the East and North. Despite the fact that the heat during the sessions never dropped below ninety degrees, the evening mass meetings were well attended and the day business sessions were enlivened by workaday discussions on the business of the Association.

The speakers for the evening mass meetings included Miss Ovington, Chas. H. Houston, John P. Davis, Oscar L. Chapman, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, Rev. J. Raymond Henderson, Dean W. T. B. Williams, Miss Juanita E. Jackson, Jess Larsen, ex-Mayor of Chickasha, Oklahoma, Roscoe Dunjee, Walter White, and Congressman DePriest.

The 20th Spingarn Medal was formally presented to Dean W. T. B. Williams of Tuskegee Institute at the June 29th meeting, and at the closing Sunday afternoon session O. B. Cobb, president of the Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania branch was presented with the N.A.A.C.P. Merit Medal for his work in leading the victorious two-year fight against segregated schools in Berwyn, Pennsylvania. This latter medal was presented through the N.A.A.C.P. by the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company.

It was voted to hold the 1935 Conference in St. Louis, Missouri.

New Plan and Program: At the meeting of the board of directors on July 9, a committee was appointed to draw up a future plan and program for the Association. It consisted of Dr. Abram L. Harris, chairman; Mrs. Rachel Davis DuBois, Dr. Louis T. Wright, James Weldon Johnson, Sterling A. Brown and Miss Mary White Ovington. The committee reported at a special meeting of the board September 24, called at the request of Chairman Harris. The full report was taken up, section by section, in various meetings of the board throughout the winter with the idea of having the program ready for presentation to the delegates at the annual conference in St. Louis next June for their consideration.

Publicity: During 1934 in addition to the usual publicity in the daily and weekly press, the Association, through the invitation of the Southernaires, famous radio quartet, was able to send a message on its work over a nation-wide network of the National Broadcasting Company on Sunday, February 11. President J. E. Spingarn was the guest speaker with the quartet.

The Annual Conference, although held in a southern city, received generous publicity from the Oklahoma City dailies and from the Associated Press; in fact, the publicity received in the Oklahoma City dailies was greater than that received by the Annual Conference from the Chicago dailies in 1933.

During the year the pamphlet, "Sweet Land of Liberty," a compact history of the Association was issued. Perhaps the most spectacular piece of literature prepared during the year was the account of the Claude Neal lynching at Marianna, Florida. This report was distributed by the thousands and sent to newspapers and correspondents in all foreign countries on the continents of Asia, Africa, Europe and South America.

As a sort of popular history of the Association's work in connection with its Twenty-fifth Anniversary, there was prepared a series of twenty-two articles distributed to the weekly press. The general title of the articles was "Battering Down the Barriers of Prejudice" and they were prepared by Mr. George S. Schuyler, special assistant in publicity. All the material used was taken from the annual reports and the correspondence and newspaper clipping files of the Association. The articles dealt with every phase of problems attacked during the last quarter of a century. The articles were favorably received and generously displayed by the press and aroused wide comment. It is estimated that they could be printed in a booklet about the size of the Crisis for general distribution, but the cost will be about \$400, which the Association did not feel it could spare.

Chapter 6

MISCELLANEOUS

Harlem Hospital Report: The Association has been negotiating during the year for funds with which to publish the 80,000-word report on the Harlem Hospital compiled under the direction of the committee of distinguished medical men during 1933. It will be published in the fall of 1935 by Charles Scribner & Sons under the title "Opportunities for the Medical Education of Negroes."

Haiti: 1934 marked the withdrawal of the last contingent of United States Marines from Haiti in accordance with agreements reached in conversations between President Roosevelt and President Vincent. The historic withdrawal occurred in August. This event served to recall the part played by the Association in stirring public opinion in the United States against the occupation of Haiti by the marines. Throughout the occupation the Association was the leading organization in the United States which has campaigned for the evacuation of Haiti and for the ending of financial control by Americans and American banking houses.

The Virgin Islands: On February 23, Walter White,* the Association's secretary, was named by President Roosevelt as one of the seven members of an advisory council for the Virgin Islands. Other members are Secretary Harold L. Ickes, Secretary Henry A. Wallace, Alfred K. Stern, George Foster Peabody, Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson and Charles W. Taussig. This council is named to assist in formulating and executing a new policy for the social rehabilitation of the Virgin Islands with a view to making them a self-sustaining unit of the United States. The Department of Interior which has charge of the administration has appropriated money for public works and for directing through Governor Paul Pearson a program to revive industry and agriculture and build up education and the social services.

Citizenship Schools: The Secretary proposed in a memorandum to the Board in April that the Association establish lecture courses to be carried on by each of its branches dealing with the race question under the following topics: (1) Economic background of the race problem (2) Legal background of the race problem (3) political aspects of the Negro question (4) The cultural field. He suggested that syllabi be prepared on each of

*On May 6, 1935, Mr. White tendered his resignation from the Council in protest against the President's silence on the filibuster against the Costigan-Wagner Anti-Lynching Bill.

these courses by a Board of Editors and that these syllabi be detailed enough, with appropriate bibliographies, so that persons could be found in each community to conduct the courses. The plan is awaiting funds needed for the preparation of the material. Preliminary conferences have been held with Dr. Abram Harris and with Professor Rayford Logan of Atlanta University who designed the courses given locally in citizenship by the Atlanta branch of the N.A.A.C.P.

Twenty-fifth Anniversary Campaign: Under the direction of Dean Pickens and Miss Ovington, the Twenty-fifth Anniversary Penny Campaign was carried on during 1934 and raised by the end of the year slightly more than thirty-seven hundred dollars, in addition to the amounts from regular sources. The celebration of the silver anniversary was launched formally with a dinner at International House on Riverside Drive in New York City, March 18, attended by more than 400 persons. Mr. Pickens presided and among the speakers were Governor Lehman and Mayor LaGuardia. Greetings were read from many branches and individuals, among them being many founders of the Association. At the end of 1934 it was decided to continue the campaign until February 12, 1935.

In order to stimulate attention on the achievement of the Association during its 25 years the field secretary directed a nationwide essay contest for college and high school students. Prizes for the college winners were given by the following persons: Mrs. Amy E. Spingarn, \$25; Mrs. Dorothy Canfield Fisher, \$15; Robert L. Vann, \$10. Prizes for the high school winners were given by: Richard B. Harrison, \$25; Mrs. Sadie Warren Davis, \$15; James Weldon Johnson, \$10. Winners of the college contest were: William H. McClendon of Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga., first; Raymond J. Weir of Miner Teachers' College, Washington, D. C., second; Clarence H. King of San Diego, Calif. State College, third. The judges decided to combine the first and second prizes in the high school group and divide the amount equally between Miss Josephine Mildred Buster, Sumner Junior College, Kansas City, Kansas, and Miss Marian M. Singleton, Sumner High School, Kansas City, Kansas. The third prize winner was Miss Hettie D. Clanton, Berean High School, Philadelphia. Fifteen dollars in extra prizes donated by southern white friends of the N.A.A.C.P. were awarded \$5 each to: Henry George Washington, Randolph County Training School, Cuthbert, Ga.; Beatrice Harris, Atlanta University Laboratory School; and John Robert Hooker, Charles Perry High School, Magnolia, N. C.

Pittsburgh Courier Campaign: The Pittsburgh Courier in February offered to conduct a campaign of money-raising for the benefit of the Association to consist of direct donations for self-respect and proceeds from benefit performances. The Board of Directors voted to invite other newspapers to join in the effort, but the Courier was the only one that decided to proceed with the campaign. The most successful benefit was staged in New York City in June and the net proceeds of \$750 were sent to the national office. Thereafter the benefits in other cities began to lose money and the Courier finally decided to abandon the campaign altogether. The final statement showed total income from all sources of \$2,675.13, and total expenditures of \$2,795.72, making a loss of \$120.59, which was borne by the Courier. Included in the list of expenditures is \$1,079, the total net proceeds sent to the National Office from the New York and Chicago benefit performances.

Chapter 7

FINANCES AND THE CRISIS

Life Members: Following are the names of those who have subscribed to Life Membership since the plan was inaugurated in 1927.

LIFE MEMBERS

Fee of \$500 payable in full, or in annual installments of at least \$100.

John B. Nail, New York City	*Albert E. Pillsbury, Boston, Mass.
Afro-American, Baltimore, Md.	Jestine Roy, Philadelphia, Pa.
Ernest R. Alexander, New York City	Amy E. Spingarn, New York City
Harry E. Davis, Cleveland, O.	Arthur B. Spingarn, New York City
Louise W. Davis, Cleveland, O.	J. E. Spingarn, New York City
John M. Drew, Darby, Pa.	*Neval H. Thomas, Washington, D. C.
John H. Howard, New York City	Helen D. Washington, Newark, N. J.
*Charles K. Ovington, New York City	A. Wilberforce Williams, Chicago, Ill.
Elizabeth Ovington, New York City	*Mary E. Wilson, Boston, Mass.
Mary White Ovington, New York City	Louis T. Wright, New York City

PAID IN PART:

Eleanor Alexander, Cleveland, O.	E. A. Kendall, Hot Springs, Ark.
Edward W. Anderson, San Diego, Cal.	Nathan R. Margold, New York City
John A. Bailey, Columbus, O.	John E. Nail, New York City
A. E. Bush, Little Rock, Ark.	L. A. Nixon, El Paso, Texas
Simeon T. Carson, Washington, D. C.	Henry C. Patterson, Philadelphia, Pa.
Edward S. Cunningham, Bklyn., N. Y.	James W. Roberson, Jersey City, N. J.
James H. Curry, Jersey City, N. J.	M. E. Ross, New York City
Dennis Edwards, New York City	O. H. Sweet, Detroit, Mich.
Charles H. Garvin, Cleveland, O.	R. M. Tribbitt, Columbus, O.

Elzora Gibson, Los Angeles, Cal.	U. Conrad Vincent, New York City
C. B. Gilmore, Athens, Ga.	*Maggie L. Walker, Richmond, Va.
John R. Hawkins, Washington, D. C.	Moses L. Walker, Detroit, Mich.
Lonnie Hicks, New York City	J. Q. R. A. Webb, Norfolk, Va.
H. B. Holmes, Columbus, O.	T. C. Windham, Birmingham, Ala.
*J. W. Hudspeth, East Orange, N. J.	W. W. Wolfe, Newark, N. J.
Willis N. Huggins, New York City	Afro-American Life Insurance Co., Jacksonville, Fla.
*John Hurst, Baltimore, Md.	The National Benefit Life Insurance Company, Washington, D. C.
James A. Jackson, Columbus, O.	Order of the Eastern Star, Mobile, Ala.
Nannie E. Jewell, St. Louis, Mo.	Beaux Art Club, Newark, N. J.
Paul E. Johnson, Chicago, Ill.	
Wardner H. Jones, Buffalo, N. Y.	
B. L. Jordan, Richmond, Va.	

*Deceased.

FINANCIAL REPORTS

Omission of Statements: For reasons of economy the balance sheet statement of the Association is being omitted this year, as well as the summary statement of special funds. We are carrying, however, from W. C. Heaton Company, a statement of income and expenses, exclusive of special funds, for the year ending December 31, 1934.

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR

National Association for the Advancement
of Colored People,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

Gentlemen:

Pursuant to engagement, we have made a limited examination of the books and other accounting records of the

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

GENERAL DEPARTMENT

for the year ended December 31, 1934. In connection therewith, we have prepared and submit the following financial statements:

Statement 1—Balance Sheet, December 31, 1934.

Statement 2—Statement of Income and Expenses (Exclusive of Special Funds) for the Year Ended December 31, 1934.

Statement 3—Summary Statement of Special Funds for the Year Ended December 31, 1934.

While a detailed audit of the accounts was not made, extensive tests were applied to determine the correctness and accuracy of the various entries. We have made the usual verification of balance sheet items including confirmation of bank balances and securities held for safe keeping, direct from the depositories.

Operations for the year have resulted in a net income of \$517.69 summarized below:

Total Income	\$44,176.91
Total Expenses	40,309.22
Net Income—Ordinary Operations.....	3,867.69
Crisis Appropriations:	
For Salaries	\$1,658.33
For Expenses	1,741.67
Total Crisis Appropriations.....	3,400.00
Other Income—Sale of Stocks.....	467.69
Net Income	517.69

During the year the Association sold two (2) shares Woodville & Co. 6% preferred which were received from legacies in 1932 and 1933. The amount realized is shown as other income. The Association still has on hand property, mortgages, stocks, bonds, etc., at an amount stated on the books at approximately \$13,000.00. In accord with your request, the remaining securities, etc., are shown in the balance sheet at the nominal amount of \$1.00. As they are liquidated the net proceeds will be taken into the accounts as income.

In December, 1932, The Crisis, a separate organization belonging to the Association, was incorporated as the Crisis Publishing Company, Inc. Most of the liabilities of The Crisis, as at December 31, 1932, were assumed by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. We are informed that all of the capital stock of the Crisis Publishing Company, Inc. is to be owned by the Association. None of the capital stock has been issued to date.

The following is a summary of the liabilities of The Crisis, as at December 31, 1932, assumed by the Association, showing the balances unpaid at the beginning and end of 1934:

	Balance Dec. 31, 1934	Balance Dec. 31, 1933	Paid During 1934
Accounts Payable	\$1,265.48	\$1,428.81	\$ 163.33
Notes Payable	940.73	1,540.73	600.00
Salary Payable—Editor.....	1,120.24	1,420.24	300.00
Totals	\$3,326.45	\$4,389.78	\$1,063.33

We have analyzed the income and disbursement of the Special Funds of the Association and find that they agree in total with the report of the Association. We have not, however, attempted to analyze the detailed distribution within the funds, but have accepted the figures furnished to us.

In our opinion, the appended balance sheet and statement of income and expenses present with substantial accuracy, the financial condition of the General Department of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People as at December 31, 1934 and the financial operations for the year then ended, respectively.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) W. C. HEATON & CO.

STATEMENT 2

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSES

(Exclusive of Special Funds)

For the Year Ended December 31, 1934

GENERAL FUNDS

INCOME:

Contributions—General	\$14,091.85
Contributions—25th Anniversary—Penny Campaign (Net)	3,792.17
Contributions—25th Anniversary—Dinner (Net)	77.17
Interest and Dividends.....	1,016.34
Literature Sales (Net)	84.13
Christmas Seals (Net)	148.27
Benefits (Net)	4.40

19,214.33

Membership, etc.

Branches (including branch contributions)	\$18,135.27
Branch contributions for Traveling Expense	1,163.37
Members at Large	3,007.54
Life (Amount applicable to 1934).....	1,275.00
Branch contributions for Annual Conference	1,381.40

Total Membership, etc.

24,962.58

Total Income

\$44,176.91

EXPENSES:

Salaries:

Administrative	\$ 6,674.16
Field	5,161.68
Clerical	11,095.79
Special Publicity	767.00
Auditing	175.00

Total Salaries

23,873.63

Other Expenses:		
Rent	1,560.00	
Light	103.47	
Telephone and Telegraph	822.78	
Postage	2,671.80	
Printing, Multigraphing and Stationery	2,173.46	
Travelling	3,074.03	
Conference Expenses	1,181.32	
Depreciation—Furniture and Fixtures..	207.16	
Insurance	41.70	
Supplies and Sundries	1,519.97	
Clippings	295.49	
Meetings	25.00	
Medals and Awards	60.33	
McMurtrie Legacy—Miscellaneous Expenses	51.42	
Crisis Subscription to Members.....	2,634.55	
Interest on Crisis Debts, Less Adjustment of Old Debts, \$21.85.....	13.11	
Total Other Expenses.....	16,435.59	
Total Expenses		40,309.22
Net Income—Ordinary Operations		3,867.69
Crisis Appropriations:		
For Salaries	1,658.33	
For Expenses	1,741.67	
Total Crisis Appropriations.....		3,400.00
Net Income, after Crisis Appropriations		467.69
Other Income:		
Amount realized on sale of 2 shares Woodville & Co. 6% Preferred Stock		50.00
Net Income for the year ended December 31, 1934, to Statement 1		\$ 517.69

THE CRISIS

Resignation of Dr. Du Bois: Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, because of differences of opinion between himself and the Board of Directors of the N.A.A.C.P. on various matters, chief among them being that of what should be the Association's attitude toward segregation, tendered his resignation on June 26, 1934. The resignation was accepted by the Board of Directors at its meeting on July 9, with the passing of the following resolution:

"Resolved, That it is with the deepest regret that we hereby accept the resignation of Dr. W. E. B. DuBois as editor of *The Crisis*, as a member of the Board of Directors, as Director of Publications and Research, as a member of the Board of the Crisis Publishing Company, and as a member of the Spingarn Medal Award Committee; and we desire at the same time to record our sense of the loss which his resignation will bring not only to the members of this Board but to every loyal member of the Association.

"Dr. DuBois joined the Association in 1910 as Director of Publications and Research. The Association was then a few months old. He was already a distinguished teacher, scholar and man of letters, Professor of Sociology in Atlanta University, and author of "Souls of Black Folk" and other works which had deeply moved the white world as well as black. The ideas which he had propounded for a decade were the same ideas that had brought the Association into being.

"He founded *The Crisis* without a cent of capital, and for many years made it completely self-supporting, reaching a maximum monthly circulation at the end of the World War of 106,000. This is an unprecedented achievement in American journalism, and in itself worthy of a distinguished tribute. But the ideas which he propounded in it and in his books and essays transformed the Negro world as well as a large portion of the liberal white world, so that the whole problem of the relation of black and white races has ever since had a completely new orientation. He created, what never existed before, a Negro intelligentsia, and many who have never read a word of his writings are his spiritual disciples and descendants. Without him the Association could never have been what it was and is.

"The Board has not always seen eye to eye with him in regard to various matters, and cannot subscribe to some of his criticism of the Association and its officials. But such differences in the past have in no way interfered with his usefulness, but rather the contrary. For he had been selected because of his independence of judgment, his fearlessness in expressing his convictions, and his acute and wide-reaching intelligence. A mere yes-man could not have attracted the attention of the world, could not even have stimulated the Board itself to further study of various important problems. We shall be the poorer for his loss, in intellectual stimulus, and in searching analysis of the vital problems of the American Negro; no one in the Association can fill his place with the same intellectual grasp. We therefore offer him our sincere thanks for the services he has rendered, and we wish him all happiness in all that he may now undertake."

Election of Acting Editor of *The Crisis*: In July, 1934, Mr. Wilkins, assistant secretary of the N.A.A.C.P., was made managing editor of *The Crisis*, and on January 7, 1935, he was elected acting editor. He is continuing his duties as assistant secretary.

Omission of Statements: For reasons of economy the balance sheet of the Crisis Publishing Company, Inc., and comparison have been omitted. The balance sheet for December 31, 1934, by comparison with that of December 31, 1933, shows an increase in total assets of \$461.58.

The Profit and Loss Statement, from the report of the W. C. Heaton Company, for the Crisis Publishing Company for the year ending December 31, 1934 is published herewith. It shows an operating loss for the year of \$1,623.39, compared to a similar loss for 1933 of \$3,796.08. However, contributions and a subsidy from the N.A.A.C.P., also indicated in the statement below, give the Crisis a net income of \$660.26.

CRISIS PUBLISHING COMPANY, INC. PROFIT AND LOSS STATEMENT For the Year Ended December 31, 1934

		% to Total Income
INCOME:		
Sales, net of returns.....	\$4,308.33	
Subscriptions (Received direct and from N.A.A.C.P.)	5,112.17	
Advertising	\$3,916.41	
Less: Space allowed to N.A.A.C.P.	145.00	
Book department—Loss.....	96.13	
Total Income	\$13,095.78	100.00

EXPENSES:

Production Cost:

Inventory, January, 1934 issue...	100.68
Paper	1,647.22
Printing	4,051.27
Engraving	706.20

6,404.69

6,505.37

Less: Inventory, Jan., 1935 issue

27.02

Total Production Cost...

6,478.35

49.47

Salaries:

Editor—Paid by N.A.A.C.P.....	
Business Manager—Paid by N.A.A.C.P.	
Office	3,959.00

Total

3,959.00

30.23

Sundry:

Postage and Mailing	997.54
Rent	1,040.00
Stationery and Supplies.....	171.65
Addressograph, Stencils, etc....	245.13
Telephone and Telegraph.....	211.66
Insurance	7.79
Editorial Expenses	200.01
General Expenses	760.47
Circulation	175.35
Publicity	34.00

Taxes:

N. Y. Franchise 1933 and 1934	\$53.50
Federal Capital Stock..	5.00
Miscellaneous	9.18
	67.68

Total

3,911.28

29.87

Depreciation on Furniture and

Fixtures

149.72

1.14

Increase in Reserve for Doubtful Accounts

Advertisers

185.82

1.42

Miscellaneous

35.00

.26

Total Expenses

14,719.17

112.39

Operating Loss

1,623.39

12.39

Contributions:

By N.A.A.C.P.	1,741.67
By Others	541.98

Total Contributions.....

2,283.65

Net Income (Excess of Contributions
over Operating Loss,) to Statement 1

\$ 660.26

**Deficit or Loss.

* 4264 115

N. A. A. C. P.

26th Annual Report

for

1935



The National Association for the Advancement
of Colored People

July 14 1936

69 FIFTH AVENUE

NEW YORK CITY

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FOREWORD

Perhaps the N.A.A.C.P.'s problems and achievements were etched more sharply during 1935 than ever before. On the positive side was the adoption by the Board of Directors and by the 26th Annual Conference at St. Louis in June of a broadened, more intensive program which is more integrated into the economic, legal and educational problems and needs, not only of the Negro, but of a perplexed and uncertain national and world scene. Out of this program developed a new legal offensive as in the fight against fundamental bases of discrimination against Negro Americans in education. It is the intention of the Association, if it is able to secure funds sufficient for the purpose, to develop this line of attack of striking at fundamentals.

In the legislative and political field, the pressing forward and intensification of the fight for federal legislation against lynching marked a new high. The filibuster of April-May, 1935, in the United States Senate, though successful in sidetracking temporarily the Costigan-Wagner bill, was notable in revealing the growth of public sentiment for the bill and the dwindling of opposition.

Of significance and great gratification to the Association was the development during the year of Youth Councils throughout the country. Encouraging, too, was the receipt during the year of bequests from colored people. In two cases, individuals who had never been members of the Association—a woman in Indiana and a man and wife in the state of Arkansas—left their residuary estates to the N.A.A.C.P. In another case a Negro war veteran in Brooklyn, as soon as the Bonus Bill was passed by Congress, came to the N.A.A.C.P. and pledged himself to give a fifty-dollar bond for its work. It is these revelations of how the work has penetrated into the minds and hearts of unknown friends which give courage to continue a struggle against injustice which at times seems an overwhelming task. A white friend—a young man who modestly wishes to remain anonymous—aided materially in the anti-lynching fight. The American Fund for Public Service financed in large part the struggle for educational equality. May the number of these friends, of all races, increase and multiply.

Chapter 1

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

Proposed Congressional Investigation of the Status of the Negro Under the New Deal: On March 27th, the Secretary wrote to Senator Robert F. Wagner of New York with reference to securing a Congressional Resolution for an investigation of the economic plight of the Negro under the New Deal.

Having previously received assurances on March 11th, from Congressman Wm. P. Connery, chairman of the House Labor Committee that it would grant a hearing and allow witnesses to put on the record proof of discrimination against Negroes, the Association sought without success to obtain funds with which to carry out the necessary preliminary clerical, investigative and administrative work essential to properly present the case of Negro labor. Congress adjourned before this important proposal could be brought to fruition.

The Social Security Bill: The submission of the Wagner-Lewis social security act was immediately followed by telegrams from the Association to President Roosevelt and Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau on February 6th, protesting against the exemption from its provisions of agricultural workers, casual labor, and domestics. The telegrams asserted that "more than two million Negro wage earners normally gainfully employed in these occupations" would be excluded.

Similar protests were made to Senator Robert F. Wagner of New York, co-author of the act, to Secretary of the Interior Ickes, and to Secretary of Labor Perkins. Charles H. Houston of the legal committee appeared at the hearings before the Senate Finance committee on February 9th and read a statement analyzing proposed legislation.

In a letter to the Secretary dated February 13th, Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau denied that he had recommended exclusion of the workers in whose behalf the N.A.A.C.P. had complained but had merely suggested the difficulty at the start of collecting contributions from them.

The position of the Association was upheld by the Public Affairs Committee of the National Board of the Y.W.C.A. and also by the Committee on Economic Security.

The A.A.A. and the Sharecroppers: Early in March the N.A.A.C.P. requested the Department of Agriculture through the F.E.R.A. or some other agency to rush tents and food to shelterless and starving sharecroppers and tenant farmers in

Arkansas rendered homeless and helpless by mob violence of planters intent on destroying their union. Conditions in Poinsett County, Arkansas, were particularly cited.

Ward H. Rodgers, jailed and released on bail in Arkansas because of his work as an organizer of the interracial Southern Tenant Farmers Union, was one of the speakers at the annual conference of the Association at St. Louis in June.

The Secretary served as chairman of the publication committee which financed a stirring story by Howard Kester of the work of the Southern Tenant Farmers Union for the sharecroppers in the Mississippi Delta.

The Tennessee Valley Authority: In June the Association sent John P. Davis, secretary of the Joint Committee on National Recovery, south to investigate the treatment being accorded Negroes in the T.V.A. His detailed "Report of the Chief Social and Economic Problems of Negroes in the T.V.A." was completed, submitted and published in mimeographed form in August.

The Davis survey notes discrimination in the employment of Negroes especially skilled workers, most colored employees being placed in the lowest wage brackets. Promotions for Negroes were found non-existent. Conditions under which Negroes toiled at the fertilizer plants were worse than those of any workers on the T.V.A. In many instances a Negro differential was found to be in effect. Local labor union officials had protested against the employment of skilled Negro workers. With the exception of a handful of domestics, Negro workers were found to be excluded from residence in the "model villages" constructed for dam workers with government funds. Only in a single instance were the houses in "Negro villages" comparable with those in "white villages." School and recreational facilities for Negroes were non-existent or decidedly inferior. Discrimination toward Negro workers was also found in the T.V.A. training program, certain courses being given only to whites. To the credit of the T.V.A. was found encouragement of community leadership, wholesome family life, adult education and fruitful use of leisure time.

It was the investigator's conclusion that owing to color discrimination, poverty and the general economic set-up, the T.V.A. project will be of no appreciable benefit to the Negroes in the valley when it is completed.

Copies of the report were sent to President Roosevelt, Chairman Arthur E. Morgan of the T.V.A., several U. S. Senators and Representatives, federal officials and other interested individuals.

The Works Progress Administration: Early in June the Secretary wrote to Harry L. Hopkins, Federal Emergency Relief Administrator at Washington, D. C. urging the appointment of a qualified Negro as Deputy Administrator in every state having an appreciable number of Negro citizens; that qualified Negroes be integrated throughout the administration personnel of the WPA in each of these states, and that each local Works Administrator be specifically charged by the Washington office with responsibility of proportional integration of Negroes in each project.

This was not done and as had been anticipated, reports of discrimination against Negro workers were received from widely separated sections of the country. Charles H. Houston, special counsel, wrote to the FERA citing instances of widespread discrimination and of the distressing situation created throughout the South thereby. In Pine Bluff, Ark., Negro applicants for work relief were compelled to stand outside the office while white applicants were seated within. In Amarillo, Tex., whites and Mexicans were favored over Negroes. In Nashville, Tenn., two Negro timekeepers employed on a project at Tennessee A. & I. College employing 99 per cent Negroes, were removed from their jobs without explanation. In Arcadia, Fla., by admission of Florida ERA officials, colored workers were paid 20 cents an hour while whites received 25 cents an hour for the same work.

When James Weldon Johnson, Fisk university professor, former secretary and at present vice-president of the Association, was offered a high post with the national WPA in October and just as suddenly had the offer withdrawn, the Association made an effort to ascertain the cause. A statement in the "Washington Merry-Go-Round", a syndicated newspaper column, that the objections of Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins had forced the withdrawal was followed by strenuous denials from her to the Association. Efforts to get a satisfactory explanation from other Washington offices were fruitless.

The Civilian Conservation Corps: Throughout the year the Association followed up complaints of discrimination in the CCC against Negroes. In May it investigated complaints of the non-promotion of qualified Negro reserve officers in a New Jersey camp. Also from New Jersey came a complaint in June that young colored men in camps there were studiously excluded from supervisory positions. Only three supervisory jobs were found to be held by Negroes out of 50 such jobs in 5 all-Negro camps. The complainants were advised as to the procedure to follow in making applications and arousing civic groups. The New Jersey Conference of Branches aided in this effort.

In August the War Department called some Negro medical reserve officers and chaplains for CCC service, but it was adamant in its continued refusal to call Negro reserve army officers. The Association continued to urge the calling of Negro reserve officers and their assignment to camps.

Through September, October and November the Association engaged in protracted correspondence with officials of the Long Island railroad concerning efforts of conductors to jim crow Negro CCC men coming to New York City on leave. Railroad officials held that no segregation was intended and that the Association had "misinterpreted the reason." However, no further complaints were received from the CCC workers.

A release from the Director of the Emergency Conservation Work on October 17th asserted that there were 49,000 colored enrollees, including 5,600 war veterans, but only two colored chaplains and ten colored educational advisers. Toward the end of the year more and more appointments were being made in CCC camps, but the bars remained up against Negro reserve army officers.

National Youth Administration: On August 8th the Secretary attended in Washington a conference on Negro participation in the National Youth Administration programs called by John J. Corson, its assistant director, where he criticized other government organizations for being intimidated by the South and surrendering on the matter of justice to the Negro in the face of complaints from southern senators and representatives, and warned against such procedure on the part of the NYA.

Later in the month the Association was invited by Aubrey Williams, executive director of the NYA to help in carrying out the program outlined by the President.

Joint Committee on National Recovery: Following 15 months of effort by the Joint Committee and the Association, the Maid-Well Garment Company of Forrest City, Ark., which had persisted in paying only 50 per cent of the specified code wages to its Negro employees, was deprived of its Blue Eagle and forced to close its doors on March 18.

In mid-March John P. Davis, secretary of the joint committee, went to Arkansas as agent of the Association, secured affidavits from the complaining workers and presented them to the NRA regional board in Dallas, Texas, on March 12. Suit to recover the back wages of Negro and white women workers who had been paid sub-code wages and then indefinitely "laid-off," were filed by Attorneys Scipio Jones, J. R. Booker, and J. A. Hibbler, acting for the Association.

A week later Federal Judge Martineau denied the company's application for an injunction to restrain the labor board from taking away its Blue Eagle. Deprived of the Blue Eagle and unwilling to pay the more than \$5,000 due as back wages, the plant was closed down.

The American Federation of Labor: Mr. Houston, the special counsel, represented the Association at a hearing held in Washington in July before a special committee of the American Federation of Labor appointed the previous October at the A. F. of L. San Francisco convention to inquire into discrimination against Negro workers by unions. In company with others present, Mr. Houston scored the restrictions placed on Negroes by the unions, urged the committee to come to grips with the problem and warned that the Federation must either lower the bars or Negroes would go to other unions not affiliated with it. Several Negro union workers on hand told of their fight to become affiliated with local A. F. of L. unions.

This investigation into the color line in the A. F. of L. was stimulated in part by the picketing of the 1934 A. F. of L. convention in San Francisco by the San Francisco branch. The picketing was done by means of hired sound trucks playing music and bearing huge signs such as "Unions should be color blind. Organize the American Negroes."

On July 18th, the National Office urged all branches to send in signed statements of specific discrimination against Negro workers by A. F. of L. unions or others. This step was taken in accordance with the traditional policy of the N.A.A.C.P. in attempting to break down union barriers and in execution of the new program ratified by the St. Louis conference in June.

The Association also urged the committee to hold regional hearings in various large cities to get at the facts of discrimination against Negro labor.

Early in September the Association was notified by President Green that the A. F. of L. executive council meeting in Atlantic City in August had decided not to hold regional hearings, on the ground that the information secured in the first and only hearing in Washington in July was sufficient.

The second week in November, John Brophy, secretary of the committee of the A. F. of L. investigating union jim crowism, resigned with the statement:

"The maneuvering on the part of the executive council plainly indicated that you wanted the 'Committee of Five to Investigate Conditions of the Negro Workers' to be merely a face-saving device for the American Federation of Labor, rather than an

honest attempt to find a solution of the Negro problem in the American labor movement."

At the end of the year the Association was attempting to get the A. F. of L. to remove its 1936 convention from Tampa because of the lynching record of Florida and the discrimination to which Negro delegates would be subjected.

Chapter 2

LEGAL DEFENSE

The Association makes two conditions upon which it enters a case, though each case is judged upon its merits by the National Legal Committee. These conditions are: 1. Does the case involve color discrimination? 2. Is some fundamental citizenship right of colored people involved?

Jess Hollins: Exactly thirty hours before Jess Hollins was scheduled to be executed on January 4th, Charles H. Houston, special counsel, was successful in securing a stay of execution for thirty days from Mr. Justice VanDevanter of the U. S. supreme court. On April 29th and 30th argument on the unconstitutional exclusion of qualified Negroes from jury service in Oklahoma was heard in the United States supreme court with Hollins being represented by Mr. Houston, associated with W. L. Houston and Edward P. Lovett. Evidence was submitted showing that no Negro had served on a jury in Okmulgee County, Okla., since Oklahoma became a State in 1907, although Negroes constitute 17 per cent of the county's total population and were qualified in every respect for jury service. On May 13th, the U. S. supreme court in a *per curiam* opinion, upon the authority of the Scottsboro case, reversed the conviction of Hollins upholding the contention that there had been systematic exclusion of Negroes from the trial jury panel. The case was sent back to Oklahoma for re-trial. The third trial was scheduled for December 2nd, but was postponed until February, 1936.

Hollins was convicted late in December, 1931 of criminal assault upon a white woman and sentenced to die. The Association took over his case in August, 1932, three days before he was scheduled to be executed. The Oklahoma supreme court reversed the conviction, terming the first trial "fantastic." A new trial was ordered and a change of venue secured. At the second trial N.A.A.C.P. attorneys raised the jury issue and it was upon this point that the U. S. supreme court reversed the second conviction. The Hollins defense has been financed by the Oklahoma State Conference of Branches under the leadership of Roscoe Dunjee, president.

Henry Shields, et al: The conviction of Henry Shields, Ed Brown, and Yank Ellington on May 11, 1934, for allegedly murdering a white man in Kemper County, Miss., was roundly condemned by Justices Anderson and Griffith of the Mississippi supreme court in an opinion strongly dissenting from the majority. They held that the men "were driven to confess their guilt by most brutal and unmerciful whippings and beatings—wipe out these confessions and the court would have been forced to direct a verdict of not guilty."

The three men were scheduled to be executed on February 8th, but were granted a reprieve by Governor Conner until February 21st. Following murmurs of a possible lynching in Meridian where the men were confined, they were rushed to Jackson by the sheriff on judicial order. The supreme court ordered a further stay of execution indefinitely until it had considered the suggestion of error of the defense attorneys. Late in April it ruled adversely and execution was set for the first week in June. Two judges dissented vigorously from the decision of the Mississippi high court, supporting in the main the brief of the defense.

The N.A.A.C.P. did not enter the case until after the Mississippi supreme court affirmed the death sentences. John A. Clark of DeKalb, Miss., defended the men and finally asked the Association to aid upon the strength of the dissenting opinions of Justices Anderson and Griffith.

The case was appealed to the United States supreme court early in July. On October 14th the supreme court granted a petition to hear argument on it. Late in December it was announced that the appeal would be heard by the high court on January 9, 1936.

The Association's attorney in the appeals is Earl Brewer of Jackson, Miss., former governor of Mississippi. The defense has been financed by the Association, assisted by the Commission on Interracial Cooperation and individuals and groups in Mississippi and elsewhere. A total of \$525.00 was expended by the Association up to January 1, 1936.

Jerome Wilson, et al: This case, handled entirely by the New Orleans Branch which instituted the investigations, hired the lawyers and financed the defense, is a shining example of efficient branch work. Following an altercation in connection with the dipping of a mule, Deputy Sheriff Delos C. Woods of Franklinton, La., was killed and the entire Wilson family, prosperous Negroes of the vicinity were arrested and jailed on July 21, 1934. The latter included Mr. and Mrs. John Wilson, four

sons, Jerome, Luther, Moise, and Felton Wilson. Three of the sons were wounded, Jerome and Moise seriously. Moise later died in jail. Four members of the family, including the mother who had no part in the melee at all, were charged with murder and six others were being held as accessories after the fact and material witnesses.

On the nights of July 21, 22, and 23 mobs attempted to take the Wilsons from the jail and lynch them. Nine days after the shooting, on July 30, Jerome was placed on trial in the Franklinton court house which Negroes were not allowed to enter. Motion of defense attorneys to postpone the trial because of Jerome's physical condition and insufficient time to prepare a defense, were overruled. So bitter was the feeling, that a relative of the Wilsons was severely beaten for attending the trial. As the jury deliberated the mob attempted to take the badly wounded prisoner from the officers and lynch him. The cries of the mob were clearly heard by the jury.

Attorneys hired by the New Orleans branch appealed the case of Jerome Wilson to the Louisiana supreme court which on January 7, 1935, reversed his conviction on the ground that he had not received a fair trial. On January 11, a mob entered the jail, removed him and lynched him.

Luther Wilson was released from the Franklinton jail on his own recognizance on June 7.

Leonard McIntosh: The Association contributed toward an appeal for Leonard Walter McIntosh, chief clerk of the Public Works Department of the Virgin Islands, who had been fined \$200 by District Judge Webber Wilson, a Mississippian, for using \$38.40 worth of government building material. McIntosh had given the government full value in exchange and the transaction had been approved by his superior officer. Judge Wilson acted as both prosecutor and judge, giving sentence despite the refusal of the government to prosecute.

Clayton and Caruthers: Bubbles Clayton and Jim X. Caruthers, Negro youths, 19 and 20 years old respectively, of Blythesville, Ark., were charged with raping a white woman on December 21, 1934, six weeks before they happened to be arrested for unrelated and unproved offenses. The rape charge was brought when they refused to confess to the other crimes. Defense counsel appointed by the Court asked for a change of venue because of prevailing mob spirit, but this was denied.

The youths were convicted in April and sentenced to die. White people of Blythesville who were convinced of their innocence brought the case to the attention of the Little Rock branch

which entered the case after sending a representative to investigate it. Funds for an appeal were raised and able lawyers engaged by the branch. The special counsel of the Association and Mrs. Carol King of the International Juridical Association prepared a supplemental brief for appeal which was filed in September. On November 18, the Arkansas supreme court affirmed the conviction and in January denied the rehearing.

Isaac Givens: This man was arrested on May 4, charged with criminally assaulting one Ester Lanier, a white waitress of ill repute, who worked alongside him in a Clewiston, Fla., hotel, and is confined in the Tampa jail. The sheriff is convinced of Givens' innocence and the accused man can establish a strong alibi. The case is being handled by the Tampa branch.

Shafter Roberts: Roberts was charged with the murder of one Coleman, a white man, who with several other white men were assaulting his wife, at Inverness, Fla. The Tampa branch secured counsel and raised funds for the defense. The case was tried in November and Roberts was vigorously defended by Scofield & Scofield, white lawyers of Inverness, and acquitted.

Kater Stevens: In July, 1934, Charles Flory, town traffic policeman of Bladensburg, Md., killed Decatur Stevens, a Washington, D. C. motorist because he allegedly sought to escape after being arrested for a minor traffic violation. The prosecution of Flory was pushed by the Association and the Federation of Colored Women's Clubs. The coroner's inquest, held in a hostile atmosphere, exonerated Flory. The traffic policeman was tried in May and found not guilty by the jury after two hours deliberation.

The civil case was heard October 17. After a deliberation of three hours the jury rendered a verdict of \$1,200 to Mrs. Stevens. Attorneys Thurgood Marshall of Baltimore and Belford V. Lawson of Washington, D. C. prosecuted the cases.

Roy Mann: This case involved the prosecution of Charles Stephens, a white man for the alleged murder of Roy Mann, a Negro, whom he shot in an altercation and later rushed to a Birmingham, Ala., hospital. Stephens contended that the shooting was accidental. Counsel was retained by the Birmingham branch to prosecute the case. The jury absolved Stephens. The lawyers fee of \$150 and \$10 costs of court were borne equally by the Birmingham branch and the National Office.

E. K. Harris: This illiterate Negro in his late teens was on trial on December 19, 1934 at Shelbyville, Tenn., for the alleged rape of a 14-year-old white girl, when a mob assembled and stormed the court house to lynch him. State troops summoned by Governor McAllister beat off the mob, three of its number

being killed and a score wounded. Harris was spirited away to Nashville in a National Guard uniform. The sheriff who defied the mob was compelled to flee with his family to Nashville. One month later the home of a minister who had pleaded with the mob not to lynch Harris was burned to the ground. The court house was burned down also.

Harris was tried again on February 19, convicted and sentenced to death despite medical evidence that the girl had not been actually assaulted. Attorney Jack Norman of Nashville, retained by the national office, conducted a vigorous and fearless defense on two days' notice. On December 30, Attorney Norman argued an appeal for Harris before the Tennessee supreme court.

Roy Tyler: Clemency for Roy Tyler one of the 24th Infantry "Houston Rioters" was denied on August 18th by the pardon board. Originally sentenced to life imprisonment, Tyler had his sentence commuted along with many others who had participated in the disturbances of 1917, and was as a result of the Association's campaign paroled in 1924. He had been returned to the prison in 1932 for violation of parole. Efforts are being continued in his behalf.

The George Crawford Case: On January 20, Crawford wrote from prison to Charles H. Houston, chief counsel in his case, admitting his complicity in the murders and expressing complete satisfaction with the conduct of his case. This was followed on February 16 by another communication in which Crawford gave Mr. Houston his written permission to disclose all of the damaging facts against him. On February 28, Mr. Houston invited several representatives of the press to accompany him to the Virginia State Penitentiary where Crawford expressed complete satisfaction with the handling of his case and expressed a strong desire that the whole matter be dropped and all agitation cease.

Angelo Herndon: The Association filed a brief *amici curiae* in support of a petition to the U. S. supreme court for a rehearing in the Angelo Herndon case, expressing the conviction that Herndon had been "railroaded" to a living death because of his radical activities in behalf of the underprivileged. Other organizations supporting the brief were the American Civil Liberties Union, the Church League for Industrial Democracy, the Methodist Federation for Social Service, the Justice Commission of the Central Conference of American Rabbis, and a number of prominent individuals: Rev. W. Russell Bowie, Rev. Hubert C. Herring and Dr. Stephen S. Wise. The highest court refused to rehear the case and Herndon returned to Atlanta on November 12. An application was made for a writ of habeas corpus on the ground that he was illegally detained under an unconstitutional

statute. On December 7, Herndon was released on \$8,000 bail when Superior Court Judge Hugh M. Dorsey of Georgia found the law under which he was convicted invalid because it was "too vague and indefinite." The Herndon defense is being conducted by a joint committee of several organizations.

The Scottsboro Cases: In April, 1933, the board adopted the policy that the Association should confine itself to cooperation with the duly authorized representatives of the nine Scottsboro defendants through the disbursement of funds for legal expenses which might be contributed through its agencies. This it did.

On December 16, the Board of Directors voted to participate with other cooperating agencies in a new joint defense committee upon such terms as might seem feasible to a special committee of the board, which was given full power to act.

On December 19, the American Civil Liberties Union, the International Labor Defense and the League for Industrial Democracy and the Association formed the Scottsboro Defense Committee and each made available to Samuel Leibowitz, chief defense counsel, \$1,000 toward the expenses of the case.

The Methodist Federation for Social Service later joined the Committee and the National Urban League became one of the sponsoring organizations. The Rev. Allan Knight Chalmers consented to act as chairman of the committee and William Jay Schiefflin, as treasurer. The American Scottsboro Committee late in December voted to disband and permit the newly organized group to take over the work of defending the nine boys.

BRANCH CASES

Charlie Miller: The Muskogee, Okla., branch took up in March the defense of Charlie Miller, a young Negro porter employed for several years in a local hotel, accused of rape. Two white lawyers were retained to represent Miller and at preliminary hearings they presented a vigorous defense. A Negro attorney was added to the defense and he raised the question of the exclusion of Negroes from jury service. Miller has a wife and two children.

On September 5, Miller was unconditionally released on motion of the court. His trial on May 24th resulted in a hung jury of 8 to 4 for acquittal. Miller immediately went back to work on his old job.

The DeVol Rape Case: The Chicago branch scored a notable legal victory in December when the Illinois supreme court reversed the convictions of John Thompson, Levi Minter, and

Viletta Lowe, colored, who had been sentenced in 1932, to 20, 10 and 30 years respectively, for the alleged rape of Vivian Ranz (white) on November 9, 1931. DeVol, indicted with the others, skipped bail, having made a settlement of \$500 on the Ranz woman in an effort to absolve himself.

Earl B. Dickerson, chairman of the legal redress committee of the Chicago branch, represented the defendants in a bitterly fought trial where the state's attorneys injected the race issue. Assisting Mr. Dickerson in various stages of the proceedings on appeal were Euclid L. Taylor, Joseph E. Clayton, Robert Ming, and Nelson M. Willis. Refusing to comment on the evidence, the supreme court set aside the convictions without remanding the case for a new trial.

Chapter 3

EDUCATION

The renewal of the grant of \$10,000 from the American Fund for Public Service and the retention of Charles H. Houston, former vice dean of the school of law of Howard University, as special counsel enabled the Association to begin a sustained drive against educational barriers.

University of Maryland: In April, Donald G. Murray, 21-year-old colored graduate of Amherst College and a resident of Baltimore, Md., filed a petition for mandamus against the officers of the University of Maryland, a tax-supported institution, to compel them to consider his application as a first year student in the law school for the academic year beginning September 25, 1935.

On June 18, Judge Eugene O'Dunne of the Baltimore City Court rendered a decision denying the right of the university to bar Murray from the law school because of his color and ordered him admitted to the school of law in September, 1935, pending an appeal by the university. Murray was represented by Charles H. Houston and Thurgood Marshall, Baltimore attorney.

In an effort to keep Murray out entirely, the University of Maryland then asked that hearings on its appeal be advanced to late August because the Court of Appeals did not convene until October, by which time Murray would have already matriculated in the school of law. The university wanted the court to render a decision prior to the opening of school. In its petition it cited that since the writ of mandamus in Murray's case, several other Negroes had applied for admission to the university, and that

inasmuch as 500 of the 2,000 students at the university were white women, it would not assume responsibility for what might happen if Negroes were admitted to the university. It also stated that it was threatened with extensive loss of students and consequent loss of income which would seriously curtail its educational program, and inferred that any break in the traditional jim crow policy of Maryland might affect "the present amicable and cooperative relations" existing between the races. In its reply the Association stated that a question of constitutional rights was involved that could not be measured in dollars and cents nor obscured by raising the sex issue. On September 20, the university's petition was denied, and Murray was admitted to the law school on September 25.

Contrary to predictions of the officials of the university, the enrollment of the law school was ten per cent above that of 1934, and there was also an increase in the general student body.

The university's appeal was argued on November 8th. It contended that Murray had no right to call on the state for a legal education under the 14th Amendment; that the state had a right to erect a university for whites and exclude Negroes therefrom, without erecting a similar university for Negroes; and that under the provision of the Maryland scholarship act of 1935, whereby the state undertook to pay the tuition of certain qualified Negroes in professional schools outside the state, Murray was furnished an equivalent when the state paid his tuition in a school such as the Howard University law school.

The court withheld its decision until January, 1936, when it affirmed the decision of the lower court admitting Murray to the school of law.

The University of Virginia: In August, Miss Alice Carlotta Jackson, daughter of a colored druggist of Richmond, applied for admission to the graduate school of the University of Virginia. In September she received notice from the dean of the graduate school that her application had been referred to the Board of Visitors, the governing body of the university, for final decision. The Board of Visitors rejected her application.

The Association has announced that it intends to press the Jackson case and any other cases which may be ready when advisable.

The University of Missouri: A test case presented itself in mid-August when Lloyd L. Gaines, 24-year-old St. Louis Negro youth, and honor graduate with degree of bachelor of arts from Lincoln University, filed an application with the registrar of the school of law in September. Although frequently urged to do

so, the registrar, the president, and the curators refused to act on the application.

The charter of the university provides that all youths, residents of the State of Missouri, over the age of sixteen years, shall be admitted to all the privileges and advantages of the various classes of all the departments of the university of the State of Missouri if they possess the scholastic, mental, and moral qualifications. The Association plans to file a petition of mandamus for Mr. Gaines against the registrar to force the university to accept and act on Mr. Gaines' application.

The University of Tennessee: The Association is contemplating action against the University of Tennessee, which has refused the application of a Negro student desiring to enter the school of law.

Baltimore (Md.) County: For nine years the Negro citizens of Baltimore County, Maryland have been trying to get the County Board of Education to provide a Negro high school in the county, but without success. The situation was brought to a head early in September when two colored girls, the Misses Margaret Williams and Lucille Scott applied at the white high school at Catonsville, Md., in Baltimore County, to be admitted as pupils. There are eleven high schools for whites in the county, but none for Negroes. The two girls were refused by the principal on the ground that the state law and rules of the board of education in Baltimore County prevented Negroes and whites from attending the same school. A campaign was immediately inaugurated by the colored citizens of the county to secure high school facilities for the hundreds of colored children in the county who are now forced to go into Baltimore city for high school work. The county pays the tuition for a selected few Negro students in the Baltimore city high school, but there is never enough tuition money to provide for all the Negro children graduating from the county graded schools. The usual practice is to weed out most of the county graded school graduates by making them pass a special examination which the Negroes of the county state the white students do not have to take.

On October 8th, the county board of education refused to receive a petition signed by residents and taxpayers of the county, requesting the board to establish a Negro high school.

The county board stated that it was doing as much as it intended to do, and that action to increase high school facilities for Negroes was going "to set the Negro race back many years."

The Association plans to file suit to compel the county board to afford the Negro children high school facilities in the county.

Loudoun County, Va.: Typical of the general discrimination against Negro public school pupils is the situation in Loudoun County, Va., where Negroes have sought for years to get bus transportation for the colored children at Bluemont, Va., so that they can attend the school at Round Hill. Transportation facilities are provided for white pupils. Because of this lack of transportation for colored children, they have been deprived of any schooling whatsoever since 1932 because of the excessive distance to be travelled.

Louisa County, Va.: Although the races are about equally divided in this county, the whites have five high schools and adequate bus transportation, while colored children have no high school nearby and their parents have to pay their transportation to the county training school. The Association has just begun an investigation to determine what remedial action to pursue.

Motion Picture Equipment: On December 9th the Horace H. Rackham and Mary A. Rackham Fund of Detroit, Mich. contributed \$1,000 to the Association for the purchase of a motion picture camera and equipment for the furtherance of its educational work.

Scholarship Gifts by Fraternities and Sororities: Representatives from the N.A.A.C.P. presented the educational program to the fraternities and sororities holding conventions during the Christmas holidays. All the fraternities and sororities endorsed the program. The Alpha Phi Alpha, Kappa Alpha Psi, and Phi Beta Sigma fraternities made specific grants of scholarships in aid of such students who might become involved in the test cases. The Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority organized a special scholarship committee to raise funds.

Chapter 4

LYNCHING

The Costigan-Wagner Anti-Lynching Bill: In accordance with suggestions and criticisms of eminent authorities in legislation and constitutional law, a newly amended draft of the Costigan-Wagner Bill (S. 24) was introduced in the Senate by Senators Edward P. Costigan (Colorado) and Robert F. Wagner (New York). One of the principal changes was made to prevent the bill being used against workers in industrial disputes after fear had been expressed by sympathizers of organized labor that employers might utilize the bill to break up labor demonstrations. As amended the bill still provides for action by the Federal government in apprehending, trying and punishing suspects of

lynching if the State, after thirty days, has not taken any action to punish lynchers. It provides for trial in the Federal District Court; for punishment by fine or imprisonment or both, of peace officers derelict in their duty of protecting prisoners; and sets forth that damages of not less than \$2,000 and not more than \$10,000 may be sought in action in the Federal Court in behalf of the heirs of the victim against the county in which the lynching occurs.

Hearings on the bill were held February 14th before a subcommittee of the Senate judiciary committee, the chairman of which was Senator Frederick Van Nuys of Indiana.

Following widespread support of the bill from individuals, institutions and organizations in all parts of the country, notably the South, the Association launched on March 1st a nation-wide drive for signatures to a petition to Congress urging passage of the bill.

The bill was reported out favorably by the Senate judiciary committee on March 13th with the statement "as amended the bill is constitutional and should be passed," that it was "appropriate legislation" that did not "propose an invasion or subversion of the rights of States" but was "an aid to the several States in assuring to their citizens the equal protection of the laws, both State and Federal, to which all citizens are entitled."

The bill came up in the regular order of business on April 9th, but owing to objections from Senators Richard B. Russell, Jr., of Georgia, and Kenneth D. McKellar of Tennessee, it was passed over.

By April 12th the following organizations had endorsed the bill by resolution:

The state legislatures of California, Colorado, Kansas, Minnesota, New Jersey and Pennsylvania; the Massachusetts State Senate, the Illinois House of Representatives, the State Assemblies of Indiana and New York, the General Court of Massachusetts, the City Councils of Cleveland, Ohio, and Duluth, Minnesota; the American Federation of Labor, the Federal Council of Churches, the National Baptist Convention, Young Women's Christian Association, National Student Council of the Y.W.C.A., Young Men's Christian Association, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, International Youth Movement, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, National Association of Colored Women, American Federation of Teachers, National Council of Women, National Council of Jewish Women, Young People's Socialist League of America, Writers' League against Lynching, Maryland Anti-Lynching Federation, Congregational Commission on Lynching, Chicago Committee on Anti-Lynching Legislation, Committee on Race Relations of the Society of Friends, American Civil Liberties Union, National Urban League, The League for Industrial Democracy, The Fellowship of Reconciliation, The Protestant Episcopal Church, the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church, Board of National Missions of the Presbyterian Church, Congregational and Christian Churches of the U.S.A., The Society of Congre-

gational Church Women of the State of New York, New York City Congregational Church Association, The Church League for Industrial Democracy, Philadelphia (Pa.) Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, National Council of Methodist Youth, Philadelphia Methodist Youth Conference, Hartford (Conn.), Federation of Churches, Toledo (Ohio), Council of Churches, the Josephite Order of Baltimore (Maryland), Social Justice Commission of the Central Conference of American Rabbis, Committee on Social Justice of the Rabbinical Assembly of America, American Jewish Committee, American Jewish Congress, Synagogue Council of America, Holy Name Society of Our Lady Queen of the Angels (Newark, N. J.), Unity Circle of the First Unitarian Church (Des Moines, Ia.), Oakland (California) Council of Church Women, Interracial Commission of Judson Church (New York City), Interdenominational Preachers' Meeting of Greater New York and vicinity, Nashville (Tennessee) Pastors' Association, Annual Ohio Pastors' Convention, New Orleans Ministers' Union, Chicago Congregational Ministers' Union, Union Ministers' Meeting of Chicago, Jacksonville (Florida) Ministerial Alliance, North Philadelphia (Pa.) Civic Club, People's Employment League of Maryland, Springfield (Ohio) Colored Men's Council, Atlanta (Georgia) Chataqua Circle, Winter Capital Lodge of Elks (New Orleans, La.), City-Wide Young People's Forum (Baltimore, Md.), El Paso (Texas) Women's City Government Club, Federation of Women's Clubs of Greater Cleveland (O.), Kappa Alpha Psi, Scarritt College for Christian Workers, Christian Youth Council, Nashville (Tennessee) Committee on Interracial Cooperation, Camden (New Jersey) Brotherhood Day Committee, St. Mark's Civic Forum for Adult Education (Kingston, N. Y.), Liberian Research Society (Los Angeles, Calif.), and the Twenty-Second District Republican Club of New York. These organizations represented a total membership of 53,720,593.

The first skirmish over the bill came Tuesday, April 16th, when Senator Ellison D. Smith of South Carolina upheld lynching as "protecting the womanhood of the South from beasts," and Senator Walter F. George of Georgia opposed the bill on the basis of its alleged unconstitutionality using the old States' rights argument. This portended the filibuster which followed.

On April 26th, Senator Joseph T. Robinson of Arkansas, made his anticipated move for adjournment, an affirmative vote on which would have scuttled the bill. The proponents of the measure were ready. The motion was lost by a vote of 34 to 33.

The debates were extended and bitter. The Association had supplied the Senators and the press galleries with detailed memoranda on number and causes of lynchings by States, triviality of causes, innocent persons lynched, constitutionality and F.E.R.A. funds to the South which prates of state rights. Those speaking for the bill were Senators Costigan of Colorado, Capper of Kansas, Wagner of New York, Clark of Missouri and Barbour of New Jersey. The opposition was led by Senators Black of Alabama, Connally of Texas, Borah of Idaho, and Smith of South Carolina.

On April 27th the motion to adjourn was again lost by 38 to 27, and again on April 29th by 38 to 37. It was not until May 1st that the filibuster against the bill finally succeeded and the mo-

tion to adjourn was carried, 48 to 32. It was considered significant that at one time or another four southern senators voted against adjournment or were recorded as favoring the bill. These were Bachman of Tennessee, Logan and Barclay of Kentucky, and Neely of West Virginia.

In the final vote (May 1) the following senators voted *against* adjournment (for the bill): Austin, Barbour, Bulkley, Burke, Capper, Carey, Copeland, Costigan, Dickinson, Donahey, Gibson, Guffey, Hale, Hastings, Johnson, Keyes, LaFollette, McCarran, McNary, Minton, Neely, Bye, Schall, Schwellenbach, Steiwer, Townsend, Tydings, Vandenberg, Van Nuys, Wagner, Walsh and White. The following senators voted *for* adjournment (against the bill): Adams, Ashurst, Bachman, Bailey, Bankhead, Barkley, Bilbo, Black, Borah, Brown, Bulow, Byrd, Byrnes, Caraway, Clark, Connally, Couzens, Dieterich, Duffy, Fletcher, Frazier, Glass, Gore, Harrison, Hatch, Hayden, King, Lewis, Lonergan, McGill, McKellar, Murray, Morris, O'Mahoney, Overton, Pittman, Pope, Radcliffe, Robinson, Russell, Sheppard, Shipstead, Smith, Thomas (Okla.), Thomas (Utah), Trammell, Truman and Wheeler. The bill lost its preferred position by this vote.

A bombshell was exploded in the midst of the debate on the bill by the last-minute endorsement of the measure by the southern Commission on Interracial Cooperation of Atlanta. The fight was seriously handicapped by lack of adequate funds for adequate research and administrative work. The support of the bill from all sources, especially from the South, was greater than before, notably the repudiation by prominent Southern newspapers, organizations and individuals of the statement of Senator Smith of South Carolina that lynching was necessary "to protect southern womanhood." Volunteer workers rendered great assistance during the Senate fight. The Negro press gave magnificent and unanimous support. The majority of the important daily newspapers of the country editorially supported the bill.

Endorsements of the bill were received from the following organizations during the rest of the year: District of Columbia branch of the American Legion and the Jewish War Veterans.

On May 17th, the Association announced expenditure of \$2,223.01 for traveling expenses, communication, postage and stenographic service, printing, etc., and had received since January 1st, from all sources a total of \$1,254.18.

When Senator William E. Borah's candidacy for nomination for President on the Republican ticket was rumored, the Secretary wrote him an open letter in which he scored him as "the assassin" of the bill. Senator Borah replied that if he were

President and an anti-lynching bill on the line of the Costigan-Wagner bill were presented to him he would veto it, on the ground that it would be unconstitutional.

Organizations cooperating with the Association on the Costigan-Wagner Bill at the end of the year were:

Young Women's Christian Association
Women's International League for Peace and Freedom
Writers' League Against Lynching
Maryland Anti-Lynching Federation
Congregational Commission on Missions
City-Wide Young People's Forum of Baltimore
Committee on Race Relations of the Society of Friends
Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America
League for Industrial Democracy
Church League for Industrial Democracy
Fellowship of Reconciliation
Josephite Order
American Civil Liberties Union
National Urban League
Young Men's Christian Association
Methodist Federation of Social Service
Interdenominational Preachers Meeting of New York and vicinity
Council for Social Action of the Congregational-Christian Church
National Catholic Interracial Federation
National Conference of Jews and Christians
Central Conference of American Rabbis

After the Senate filibuster against the bill, there were 19 authenticated lynchings to the end of the year.

Through the generosity of a friend who desired to remain anonymous, the Association was enabled in December to print 100,000 copies of a striking leaflet about the Rubin Stacy lynching at Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.

At the end of the year Senator Frederick Van Nuys (D. Indiana) announced that he intended to introduce a resolution in the Senate calling for an investigation of the nineteen lynchings which had occurred since May 1st, which would prove the necessity of a Federal anti-lynching bill. Shortly after this announcement Governor James V. Allred of Texas and Frank F. Merriam of California stated that they had no objection to such an investigation, though expressing opposition to any further Federal action.

Lynchings Investigated: Following the lynching on July 30th of Govan "Sweat" Ward, an insane Negro who had killed a white man, at Louisburg, N. C., the Association sent a secret investigator to the lynch scene. A southern white man, the investigator, was able to learn the names of nine members of the mob who lynched Ward and the identity of a National Guardsman who had cut off Ward's toe as a souvenir. The report disclosed that Ward was known to have been insane and should have been in

an asylum. The investigator stated "it is impossible to convict anyone before a jury from that county on account of public opinion."

The full report was sent on August 28th to President Roosevelt, Gov. J. C. B. Ehringhaus of North Carolina, Solicitor W. Y. Bickett of Raleigh, and Sen. Josiah W. Bailey of North Carolina, most outspoken opponent of the Costigan-Wagner anti-lynching bill during the fight for its passage three months before. In November the Secretary received a letter from Gov. Ehringhaus stating that the information sent him had been turned over to Solicitor Bickett.

Upon learning on November 1st that two Negroes held for alleged attacks on white women had been shot to death in Gretna Parish jail across the Mississippi River from New Orleans after they had wounded two officers with a smuggled gun, the Association launched an investigation with the aid of friendly whites and members of the New Orleans branch. The investigation disclosed that the men, Henry (Buddy) Freeman (24) and Dave Hart (22), were probably lynched, but at the end of the year nothing more than rumors and statements unsupported by factual evidence could be obtained.

Lynchings Prevented: During the year lynchings were prevented at Cleveland, Miss.; Sacramento, Calif.; Bradford, Ala.; Uniontown, Pa.; Winter Park, Fla.; Tupelo, Miss.; Los Angeles, Calif.; Scotsylvania, Va.; San Francisco, Calif.; Wilmer, Tex.; Elizabethtown, Ky.; Chadron, Neb.; Van Buren, Ark.; Christiansburg, Ohio; Cincinnati, Ohio; Cleveland, Ohio; Abbeville, S. C.; Bridgeton, N. J.; and Gulfport, Miss.

The most significant of the preventions of lynchings was at Cleveland, Miss., where the National Guard was called to guard James Coyner during his trial for the alleged murder of a white couple.

Lynchings in 1935: The sharpest increase in lynchings and mob violence against Negroes within a decade occurred in 1935. Particularly noticeable were efforts to keep out of the press the news of such mob murders. At the end of the year the N.A.A.C.P. had listed nineteen authenticated lynchings. At the same time it had under investigation eleven additional killings or reported killings by mobs which bore all the earmarks of lynchings. Subsequent to December 31st, investigations were completed which established that six of the eleven cases were lynchings, bringing the total to twenty-five.

The sharp rise in lynchings may be clearly seen by the classifications given below. In one group are the twenty-five lynchings listed by name of victim, date, place, crime charged and method

of execution. Another group consists of the fifty-four cases, nine of them in northern and western states and forty-five in southern states, in which lynchings were narrowly averted or prevented by precariously close margins, through removal of the prisoners, augmentation of jail guards, the use of armed forces to repel the would-be lynchers and other means. The fifty-four instances cover a total of eighty-five persons, seventeen of them white and sixty-eight Negro. Such students of lynching as Dr. Arthur Raper of the southern Interracial Commission, Judge Orville Parks of Georgia and others contend that, fundamentally, there is little difference between lynchings narrowly averted and lynchings which are consummated, since both show the presence of potential mobbism. If this point of view is accepted — and there is much to commend it to serious consideration — the twenty-five authenticated lynchings and the eighty-five persons almost lynched represent an alarming total for 1935 of 110 potential lynchings.

In addition to narrowly averted lynchings there is an apparent increase in the number of lynchings where men and women are seized by mobs, taken away, and neither they nor their bodies ever found afterwards. Typical of such cases is one reported in a Louisiana newspaper in November which told of rumors that two Negroes had been lynched early on the morning of October 20th on the recently constructed Huey Long Spillway bridge near Harahan. An N.A.A.C.P. investigator sent to the scene reports that a white Louisianan and his Negro chauffeur were driving through the country near the bridge about 2:30 A.M., on October 20th, and saw a mob hanging two Negroes from the bridge. The two men stopped long enough to see the lynching and to identify the two victims as being colored. Being warned by the mob to move on, they did so. At dawn they returned, "but the bodies were missing — apparently having been cut down and dropped into the Mississippi River. Only the dangling, severed ropes remained."

Such cases are sufficiently frequent to give warrant for the statement made by a correspondent of the Birmingham, Alabama *Post* in its issue of December 13, 1935, that "there has been a lynching of a Negro every week for the past year somewhere in the United States. Only a few of these are placed in the daily papers for all to read and marvel at."

A further classification which should give thoughtful Americans reason for deep concern is the necessity for the presence of heavily armed troops to assure fair trials and prevent mobs taking victims from courts to lynch them. Many of these cases have properly been called legal lynchings, as impartial trials are obviously impossible in such an atmosphere.

Due credit should be given to those responsible for troops to protect prisoners under such circumstances. But Americans should not delude themselves into thinking that there is any fundamental difference between the inevitable verdict of guilty in cases where prisoners require such protection and those cases where persons are lynched.

The economic crisis in the sixth year of the depression is reflected in the fact that at least three of the twenty-five victims of lynching in 1935 were attempting to better the lot, through organization, of disinherited groups of sharecroppers and tenant farmers, of whom there are three million in the South, two million of them white, while several others of the victims were sharecroppers who had been made into homeless wanderers by the collapse of the cotton market, the antiquated credit system of the South, and the effect of the Bankhead cotton acreage reduction act.

Particularly to be noted in 1935 was the almost complete cessation of lynching while the Costigan-Wagner bill to make lynching a Federal offense was pending in Congress, and the almost immediate outburst which followed the side-tracking of that bill by the eight-day filibuster in the United States Senate led by senators from states with the worst lynching records, and Senator William E. Borah of Idaho, who alleged that his opposition to any Federal anti-lynching bill was based on "constitutional" grounds. Nineteen of the twenty-five lynchings of 1935 occurred after the filibuster.

The lynchings of 1935 offer conclusive proof, if such proof were needed, of the fallacy of the belief that lynchings are caused by sex crimes against white women. Only one of the twenty-five victims was charged with rape and but three with attempted rape. The detailed figures follow:

LYNCHING RECORD FOR 1935 *Chronological List*

- January 11: *Franklinton, La.*: (New York Times, January 12.)
A small group of men forced its way into the Washington Parish jail, shot and beat *Jerome Wilson* to death, dumped his body alongside a lonely road three miles from town, and dispersed. Wilson was convicted in August of slaying Deputy Sheriff D. C. Wood in a gun fight on the Wilson place near Franklinton, but the Louisiana Supreme Court had just granted him a new trial.
- February 24: *Maringouin, La.*: (Louisiana Weekly, Mar. 2.)
Anderson Ward was taken from jail by a mob, hanged, and his body riddled with bullets. Ward had been arrested because of a fight with a white man.
- March 12: *Slayden, Miss.*: (New York Times, March 13.)

Ab Young was hanged to a tree in a school yard three miles east of Slayden, Miss., by a mob of about fifty men. Young had been sought in connection with the shooting to death of Hardy Mackie, a state highway worker. He was placed on an automobile with a rope around his neck, the other end of the rope being suspended to the tree. One of his captors drove off in the car, throwing him from the top. (Young was seized near Rossville, Tennessee, and transported across the state line into Mississippi.—*New York Post*, March 13.)

- March 22: *Lawrence County, Miss.:* (ANP Dispatch.) The body of *R. J. Tyronne*, a prosperous farmer, was found shot to pieces in the woods by his house on the night of March 26, where he had been lynched by a mob of whites about March 22. Tyronne was said to have been too prosperous for his white neighbors.
- March 30: *Hernando, Miss.:* (New York Post, March 30.) The body of Rev. T. A. Allen of Marks, Miss., was found weighted down by a chain, in Coldwater River. He had been killed in trouble between sharecroppers and plantation owners. In his pockets were found papers concerning sharecroppers' organization work.
- April 7: *Letahatchee, Ala.:* (N.A.A.C.P. Investigation.) *Tom Scott*, Negro, had a fight with a white man. Scott escaped but "the white fellow got up the KKK and overtook him and cut him and hung him to a pine tree limb. Shot him to death."
- May 20: *Selma, Ala.:* (N.A.A.C.P. Investigation.) *Willie Foster*, Negro organizer for the International Labor Defense, went to Selma to investigate arrests of members of the Sharecroppers Union during the cotton choppers strike. He was arrested as soon as he arrived in Selma. He was taken out by a gang, killed, and secretly buried. His body was found by friends.
- June 22: *Wiggins, Miss.:* (New York Times, June 23.) *R. D. McGee*, 25-year-old Negro, was hanged to a tree and his body pierced with bullets for an alleged attack on an 11-year-old white girl. The night before the lynching McGee was taken from his bed by a posse of citizens and secreted in the woods away from officers until the next day when he was carried before the girl and identified by his clothing. The mob then carried him across the town into a side road where he is said to have admitted attacking the girl.
- July 11: *Greensboro, Ala.:* (N.A.A.C.P. Investigation.) *Joe Spinner Johnson*, leader of the Sharecroppers Union in Perry County, was called from his cotton patch by a small mob, bound hand and foot and beaten. He was placed in the Selma jail. Inmates heard screams that night. Next morning Johnson was not in the jail. His body had been dumped in a secret grave near Greensboro where it was found by his friends.
- July 15: *Lowndes County, Miss.:* (New York Times, July 16.) *Bert Moore* and *Dooley Morton*, Negro farmers, about 26 years old, were taken from a deputy sheriff and hanged about eight miles from Columbus. They were arrested after two alleged attempts to assault a white woman. The Negroes were

driven through Columbus to a Negro church eight miles south of the city where they were hanged.

- July 19: *Fort Lauderdale, Fla.:* (New York Times, July 20.)
Rubin Stacy, accused of frightening a white woman with a knife was snatched from six deputies near Fort Lauderdale and hanged to a tree within sight of the home of the woman, his body being riddled with bullets. Subsequent investigation revealed that Stacy, a homeless tenant farmer, had gone to the house to ask for food; the woman became frightened and screamed when she saw Stacy's face.
- July 30: *Louisburg, N. C.:* (New York Times, July 31.)
Govan Ward, 23-year-old Negro, axe slayer of C. J. Stokes, was taken from a sheriff and deputy sheriff, and hanged. His body was riddled with bullets. Ward had been arrested after the killing of Stokes and was being hurried from the county as a precaution against lynching. Ward was known to be insane.
- August 3: *Yreka, California:* (New York Post, August 3.)
A mob of twenty-five men took *C. L. Johnson* (white) from the county jail and hanged him. Johnson was said to have confessed to being one of two men who shot down two officers when the officers stopped the men to question them about a series of robberies.
- August 4: *Pittsboro, Miss.:* (New York Times, August 6.)
Bodie Bates, accused of attempting to attack a white woman, was lynched by a mob which stormed the Calhoun County jail. The body was found swinging from a rope under a bridge. Twelve hours after the body was cut down officers said they had no information regarding the identity of members of the mob.
- August 22: *Lowndes County, Ala.:* (N.A.A.C.P. Investigation.)
Jim Meriwether, leader of the Sharecroppers Union and of the cotton pickers strike, was arrested by a sheriff's posse which took him away and killed him. The posse gave the excuse of "self defense."
- August —: *Lowndes County, Ala.:* (N.A.A.C.P. Investigation.)
Smith Wadkins, leader in the Sharecroppers Union, was taken by a band of vigilantes during the cotton pickers strike, cut across the trunk on both sides, and then shot to death.
- September 3: *Hope Hill, Ala.:* (N.A.A.C.P. Investigation.)
Edward Bracey was shot and killed by a gang of vigilantes during the cotton pickers strike. The gang opened fire on the house and shot Bracey as he tried to escape through the back door.
- September 17: *Oxford, Miss.:* (New York Times, September 19.)
A mob lynched *Ellwood Higginbotham*, 28-year-old Negro, near Oxford while a jury was deliberating a verdict on charges that he killed Glen Roberts, a white planter. Higginbotham was seized in the county jail by a crowd of between 100 and 150 persons and hanged to a tree two and a half miles from town.
- September 28: *Vienna, Ga.:* (New York Sunday News, September 29.)
Lewis Harris, arrested on a charge of drunkenness and having

- threatened the arresting sheriff, was taken from the sheriff by a mob and hanged.
- October 16: *Moultrie, Georgia*: (New York Times, November 14.) (Albany, Ga. Herald, October 17.) "Bo" Brinson was killed by a posse of citizens which was searching for John Henry Sloan, said to have slain a white man in Georgia. (Two National Guard companies were ordered to Moultrie, Georgia, to attend the trial of Sloan.)
- November 4: *White Bluff, Tenn.*: (New York Times, November 5.) *Baxter Bell*, arrested allegedly for slapping a white woman, was taken by five relatives of hers from a city marshall and a deputy sheriff and shot to death. The killing was done with the deputy sheriff's gun which the relatives took from that official at the same time that they took the prisoner. Reports published in the Nashville *Tennessean* stated that the woman was drinking beer in a Negro store at the time the slapping is said to have occurred. The five men were indicted for murder and acquitted by a jury. Judge Courtney declared "I am astonished at your verdict."
- November 12: *Colorado County, Texas*: (New York Times, November 13.) A mob estimated at 700 persons, including several women, took *Benny Mitchell* and *Ernest Collins*, accused of the murder of a nineteen-year-old white girl, from Colorado County officers and hanged them to a tree four miles from Columbus, Texas. The mob then scattered in search of another Negro believed to be implicated in the murder. The two youths, 15 and 16 years old, were being taken from Houston to Columbus for trial on November 13 in Juvenile Court for the crime, said to have been committed on October 17. County Attorney O. P. Moore issued a statement saying "I do not call the citizens who executed the Negroes a mob. I consider their action an expression of the will of the people." County Judge Hahn said: "I am strongly opposed to mob violence and favor orderly process of the law. The fact that the Negroes who so brutally murdered Miss Kollmann could not be adequately punished by law because of their ages prevents me from condemning those citizens who meted justice to the ravishing murderers last night."
- December 9: *Tampa, Florida*: (New York World-Telegram, December 10.) *Joseph Shoemaker*, one of three white men flogged, tarred and feathered by a masked mob, died of his injuries. The three men had been questioned by the police for "Communist activities." They were not Communists, but members of a political party known as the Modern Democrats.

LYNCHING RECORD FOR 1935

Name	Date	Place	Manner of Lynching
1. Jerome Wilson	Jan. 11	Franklinton, La.	Shot
2. Anderson Ward	Feb. 24	Maringouin, La.	Hanged & Shot
3. Ab Young	Mar. 12	Slayden, Miss.	Hanged
4. R. J. Tyronne	Mar. 22	Lawrence County, Miss.	Shot
5. T. A. Allen	Mar. 30	Hernando, Miss.	Drowned
6. Tom Scott	Apr. 7	Letahatchee, Ala.	Shot
7. Willie Foster	May 20	Selma, Ala.	
8. R. D. McGee	June 22	Wiggins, Miss.	Hanged & Shot
9. Joe S. Johnson	July 11	Greensboro, Ala.	Beaten to death

10. Bert Moore	July 15	Lowndes County, Miss,	Hanged
11. Dooley Morton	July 15	Lowndes County, Miss,	Hanged
12. Rubin Stacy	July 19	Fort Lauderdale, Fla.	Hanged & Shot
13. Govan Ward	July 30	Louisburg, N. C.	Hanged & Shot
14. C. L. Johnson (wh.)	Aug. 3	Yreka, Calif.	Hanged
15. Bodie Bates	Aug. 4	Pittsboro, Miss.	Hanged
16. Jim Meriweather	Aug. 22	Lowndes County, Ala.	_____
17. Smith Wadkins	Aug. —	Lowndes County, Ala.	Shot
18. Edward Bracey	Sept. 2	Hope Hill, Ala.	Shot
19. Ellwood Higginbotham	Sept. 17	Oxford, Miss.	Hanged
20. Lewis Harris	Sept. 28	Vienna, Ga.	Hanged
21. "Bo" Brinson	Oct. 16	Moultrie, Ga.	Beaten & Shot
22. Baxter Bell	Nov. 4	White Bluff, Tenn.	Shot
23. Benny Mitchell	Nov. 12	Colorado County, Texas	Hanged
24. Ernest Collins	Nov. 12	Colorado County, Texas	Hanged
25. Joseph Shoemaker (wh.)	Dec. 9	Tampa, Fla.	Beaten to death

SUMMARY

By States

Alabama	6	
California	1	(White)
Florida	2	(1 White)
Georgia	2	
Louisiana	2	
Mississippi	8	
North Carolina	1	
Tennessee	1	
Texas	2	
Total.....	25	

OFFENSES ALLEGED

Murder	6	(1 White)
Attack on white woman	1	
Attempted attack on white woman.....	3	
Assault on white woman with knife.....	1	
Slapping white woman	1	
Fighting with white man.....	3	
Threatening white man	1	
Organizers of sharecroppers and members of Union.....	6	
"Communitistic activities"	1	(White)
Killed in search for another.....	1	
"Too prosperous"	1	
Total.....	25	

MANNER OF LYNCHING

Shot	6	
Hanged	9	(1 White)
Hanged and Shot	4	
Beaten and Shot	1	
Beaten to Death	2	(1 White)
Drowned	1	
Manner unknown	2	
Total.....	25	

TAKEN FROM PEACE OFFICERS AND JAILS

Alabama	1	Mississippi	3
California	1	North Carolina	1
Florida	1	Tennessee	1
Georgia	1	Texas	2
Louisiana	2		

Chapter 5 DISCRIMINATION THE VOTE

Grovey vs. Townsend: On April 1st the United States supreme court unanimously decided in this case that Texas Democrats have a legal right to limit their white primary vote to white citizens. The case was not handled by the Association, which had won three prior successful Texas primary decisions, but was handled by Texans who financed it from start to finish.

R. R. Grovey, who brought the suit, held that he was qualified under state laws to vote as a member of the Democratic party, but that Albert Townsend, county clerk of Harris County, would not give him a ballot in the 1934 primary. He was defeated in the lower courts and eventually brought his appeal to Washington.

Wilkesboro, N. C., Voting Discrimination: At the general election held in November, 1934, qualified Negro voters of Wilkesboro, N. C. were denied registration. This was reported to the Department of Justice which referred the case to the U. S. district attorney at Greensboro. A supposed investigation was made by a special agent for the Department of Justice from Charlotte, N. C. One agent did attempt to intimidate one of the Negro complainants. On May 14th the Bureau of Investigation, through the U. S. attorney at Greensboro, asserted that no action could be taken against the officials who had denied Negroes the vote because he "was not satisfied that the complaining individuals had the educational qualifications required by the law of North Carolina."

On August 30th the Association formally demanded of Attorney General Homer S. Cummings that John Cashion, the offending official be prosecuted. The letter cited that this discrimination happened not in a primary, but a general election. After repeated complaints from the Association, the case was referred back in October to the district attorney who had previously announced that he was unwilling to prosecute.

On December 2nd the Federal Grand Jury at Greensboro indicted Cashion on fifteen counts. It is expected that the case will be tried at the May, 1936 term in the United States district court at Wilkesboro.

DISCRIMINATION

Pennsylvania Civil Rights Bill: The enactment on June 11th of the Pennsylvania Civil Rights Law which went into effect September 1st, and is similar to those of Illinois, Ohio, New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey, Nebraska, and Michigan, served to arouse certain anti-Negro groups, notably the White Crusaders who in mid-August announced their objective as being "to chase the Niggers out of Pennsylvania."

On September 9th, the Association issued a "Memorandum for Procedure in defense of civil rights under Act of the Pennsylvania General Assembly No. 132, June 11, 1935" for distribution to the Pennsylvania branches.

New York City Hospitals: For several years the Association has been fighting for more employment for colored internes, physicians, and nurses in the tax-supported hospitals of New York City. This effort continued throughout the year, especially in regard to the new Queens County hospital staff from which it was evidently planned to bar Negro doctors and dentists, and Bellevue and Kings County hospitals from which colored nurses were barred.

New York State Beaches: On September 21st at Rye, N. Y. a white woman ticket seller was found guilty by a white jury of discrimination against Dr. George Banks, Dr. Uriel Gunthorpe, and Marvin Brown, and fined \$150 for excluding them from the public bath house and bathing beach at Playland Park, Westchester County-operated amusement centre. The woman had told the Negroes they would have to obtain a permit before they could purchase tickets. They were supported in their action by Miss Grace Mott Johnson, white sculptress and painter of Pleasantville, N. Y., attorneys Philip Watson and Harrison Jackson of New York City, assisted by Special Counsel Charles H. Houston, acting for the Association. The woman was convicted under the provisions of the New York civil rights law.

The Postal Service: On November 19th, following repeated complaints that "a definite color line is creeping over the entire post office department, eliminating Negroes wherever possible," the national office sent a memorandum and questionnaire to branches in thirty-eight selected cities urging each of them to appoint a Committee on Postal Service to obtain authentic information and forward it to the national office without delay, and to adopt resolutions condemning discrimination in the appointment and promotion of Negroes in the postal service.

New Brunswick, N. J. Theatre: In November the board voted to contribute \$30 as court costs in test suits against a theatre in

New Brunswick, N. J. charged with violating the newly enacted civil rights statutes by discriminating against Negroes, on condition that the American Civil Liberties Union contribute a similar amount. The suits were to be heard in 1936.

The Army: On August 17th, the Secretary wrote the chief of staff of the army, General Douglas MacArthur, for information relative to the number of "Negro soldiers being used in present and coming army maneuvers this year, what units and in what capacities." From the commanding general of the First army at Governors Island, N. Y., came the information on September 12th that no Negro unit was being used because "an insufficiency of funds made it necessary to eliminate army units, aviation excepted," from the August maneuvers, but that one Negro Infantry reserve officer had attended as an observer.

The Association pressed for further information on October 19th relative to use of Negro combat units as service troops and the alleged failure to arm certain units. To this letter the department replied on November 25th denying that there was any distinction in the army between combat service and any other service. While admitting that the 10th Cavalry had participated in no maneuvers for three years, the department asserted that this was also true of many white units. It was denied that the 24th Infantry was not under arms.

Denying any desire to seek preferential treatment for Negro soldiers, the Association expressed doubt that it was "an 'honor' for cavalrymen to be assigned as grooms to private polo ponies." The 10th Cavalry, after a long and honorable record extending from 1866, was broken up several years ago by the War Department and assigned as hostlers and menials at various army service schools.

SEGREGATION

Oklahoma City Segregation Ordinance: On May 1st, Governor William H. Murray of Oklahoma issued an executive military order arbitrarily segregating the Negro citizens of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, into certain areas. He declared to a committee of Negro citizens and newspapermen: "I know I have no law for this action, but I have the power and I am going to do it." The move grew out of the moving of a Negro family into a block in which there were no other Negro residents, and was fundamentally caused by the rapid expansion of the Negro population into the "white" sections. The Association's legal committee advised the Oklahoma City branch to prepare a test case. This was immediately done. The case was carried to the Oklahoma supreme court which invalidated the segregation ordinance of November 26th.

Chapter 6

THE DEPARTMENT OF BRANCHES

The year was marked by increasingly aggressive and efficient activity on the part of the Branches, indicating not only intelligent leadership and loyalty on the part of the members but a laudable spirit of cooperation with the national office. There was everywhere evidenced a new realization of the immense importance of local alertness and initiative, the combined and cumulative effect of which not only enhanced the prestige of the Association in each community but nationally as well. The branches rallied to every appeal for moral and financial aid from their national office, a cooperation the more commendable in view of the widespread unemployment and distress of the colored people. What was accomplished was not only a reflection of a new spirit of intelligent militancy but an earnest of greater accomplishment in the future.

There was so much individual activity on the part of branches in every section of the country, as well as so much important and significant work, that it is difficult to single out any one branch as having done more than any other branch. However, judged by a number of standards, the Chicago branch probably stands at the head of the list for 1935 for important cases handled, victories won and general all-around activity. In addition, the Chicago branch has taken the lead in stimulating and assisting the work of the branches comprising the Illinois State Conference.

Practically every branch in the Association gave faithful and continuous support to the fight for the passage of the Costigan-Wagner bill. A great many were active on local relief and employment problems. Several in the South engaged in investigations of lynchings and police brutality. Several branches supported state legislation for civil rights and other bills. Educational matters occupied many branches. Some branches in southern and border states conducted citizenship schools and urged the registration and voting of colored citizens. The branches in Metropolitan New York held their annual oratorical contest for high school students, and the annual state-wide oratorical contest under auspices of the New Jersey State Conference of Branches was also held. Among the branches which pursued persistent and important work throughout the year were:

Alabama: Birmingham, Mobile; **California:** San Francisco; **Colorado:** Colorado Springs; **Florida:** Brevard County; **Georgia:** Atlanta, Augusta; **Illinois:** Chicago, Rockford; **Louisiana:** New Orleans; **Maryland:** Baltimore; **Massachusetts:** Springfield; **Michigan:** Detroit, Port Huron; **Mississippi:** Jackson, Meridian;

Missouri: St. Louis; **Nevada:** Las Vegas; **New Jersey:** Jersey City, Newark, New Jersey State Conference of Branches; **New York:** Jamaica, New Rochelle, New York; **Ohio:** Cleveland, Portsmouth, Ohio State Conference of Branches; **Oklahoma:** Muskogee, Oklahoma City, Tulsa, Oklahoma State Conference of Branches; **Pennsylvania:** Adah, Allegheny Valley, Ohio Valley, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Scranton, Pennsylvania State Conference of Branches; **Rhode Island:** Providence; **South Dakota:** Sioux Falls; **Texas:** El Paso, San Antonio; **Virginia:** Norfolk, Portsmouth, Richmond, Roanoke; **Washington:** Seattle; **West Virginia:** Charleston; District of Columbia.

Oratorical Contest: An error in the 1934 report credited the Staten Island branch with winning the 1934 high school oratorical contest for the Metropolitan District of New York. The contest was won by the Brooklyn branch.

ANNUAL CONFERENCE

Two hundred delegates from thirty-eight branches in 26 states attended the 26th annual conference at St. Louis, Mo. All evening sessions were well attended and day sessions concerned with the problems of the Association were marked by spirited discussions. More than ever before, the scheduled addresses dealt with the Negro's economic plight, racial discriminations in unemployment relief, the sufferings of sharecroppers, tenant farmers, and domestics, the failure of the New Deal to provide adequately for colored people, and with the need for political realignment.

The speakers for the evening mass meetings included A. Philip Randolph, J. E. Spingarn, Howard Kester, N. Y. City Tax Commissioner Hubert T. Delany, Dr. Elmer Arndt, John P. Davis, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Josephine Roche, Walter White, and Charles H. Houston.

The 21st Spingarn Medal was formally presented to Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, president and founder of Bethune-Cookman College, Daytona Beach, Fla., at the June 28th meeting, and the N.A.A.C.P. Merit Medal was given to Roscoe Dunjee, President of the Oklahoma State Conference of Branches at the closing Sunday afternoon session for his work in the Jess Hollins case. This medal was presented through the Association by the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company.

The delegates adopted a new plan and program for the Association which is considered greatly in advance of the Association's previous policies, stressing as it does the necessity for remedial action relative to the Negro's economic status.

For the first time, motion pictures showing educational inequalities were shown at the evening sessions.

It was voted to hold the 1936 conference at Baltimore.

PUBLICITY

The greatest single source of publicity during 1935 was the Costigan-Wagner anti-lynching bill. Not only were the Association's press stories widely reproduced, but the fight elicited a great volume of editorial comment from all parts of the country and abroad. Other sources of wide publicity were the annual conference at St. Louis, reports of which were distributed by the Associated Press and other wire news agencies; the Art Commentary on Lynching, which won first page notice when pressure from hostile sources caused a change of New York galleries; the Maryland university case, and the Association's attack on Senator William E. Borah for his stand against the Federal anti-lynching bill when he announced his candidacy for nomination for the Presidency. Almost every daily newspaper in Virginia commented editorially on the Association's fight against the exclusion of a colored girl from the University of Virginia. The Brown, Ellington and Shields case in Mississippi received wide notice and the *Nation* carried a special feature story on it by Robert W. Horton of the Scripps-Howard newspapers.

A total of 435 press releases was sent out during the year.

On February 12th, Sen. Edward P. Costigan of Colorado, co-author of the Costigan-Wagner bill, spoke 15 minutes over the Columbia Broadcasting System network.

Art Commentary on Lynching: In connection with the fight for passage of the Costigan-Wagner anti-lynching bill the Association in January organized an exhibit of paintings, drawings and sculpture by noted artists as an unique method of dramatizing the evil of lynching. Mrs. Amy E. Spingarn contributed prizes of \$50 for the best original drawing, \$25 for the best etching or lithograph, and \$10 for the best photograph. The exhibit was sponsored by a committee of distinguished persons prominent in society, art, music, and literature.

The show opened at the Arthur U. Newton Galleries, 11 East Fifty-seventh Street, New York City on February 16th to run through March 2nd. The following artists exhibited pieces: Peggy Bacon, Henry W. Bannarn, Samuel Becker, George Bel-lows, Thomas Benton, George Biddle, Julius Bloch, Samuel J. Brown, Fred Buchholz, Paul Cadmus, E. Simms Campbell, William Chase, John Steuart Curry, Edmund Duffy, Daniel Fitzpatrick, Norman Foster, Allan Freelon, Jared French, Aaron J.

Goodelman, Bertram Goodman, K. Gundry, Bernar Gussow, Irwin D. Hoffman, Jay Jackson, Wilmer Jennings, M. Gray Johnson, Rollin Kirby, Benjamin Kopman, Arthur LeDuc, Charles Logasa, Reginald Marsh, William Mosby, Fred Nagler, Isamu Noguchi, Jose Clemente Orozco, Harry Sternberg, Prentiss Taylor, Warren Wheelock, and Hale Woodruff.

Mrs. Pearl Buck, the noted novelist, spoke briefly at the invitational preview on February 15th. Edward Matthews, baritone, sang.

The judges were Heywood Broun, Mrs. A. P. McMahon of the College Art Association, Dr. Alain Locke of Howard University and Alfred Barr, Jr., of the Museum of Modern Art.

Sherwood Anderson and Erskine Caldwell, noted novelists, contributed "literary firsts" to the catalogue of the exhibit.

The exhibit was sent on a tour of several cities by the College Art Association when it closed in New York City on March 2nd. It was shown at the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, beginning April 1st, and for two weeks at the Urban League building in Kansas City, Mo. in July, and at Chapel Hill, N. C. May 23rd-June 1st. Lack of funds prevented the exhibit from being shown at Omaha, Philadelphia, Los Angeles, Cleveland, and other cities which had requested it.

Walter White's "Fire in the Flint," a novel exposing the lynch evil, was translated into Japanese and published by Bonjin-Sha of Tokyo. The French magazine *Les Cahiers des Droits de L'Homme*, of Paris, carried on February 20th a 3-page article on the Claude Neal lynching by Miss Madeleine Paz, quoting extensively from the N.A.A.C.P. pamphlet.

FIELD WORK

The N.A.A.C.P. executives visited 163 cities and towns in 24 states, addressing 784 meetings and traveling 74,874 miles during 1935. The greater part of the field work in 1935 covered the branches in the North Atlantic states, the midwest and southwest. George S. Schuyler on a private tour through the Atlantic seaboard interviewed key persons with reference to organizing college chapters of the N.A.A.C.P.

In addition to the N.A.A.C.P. branch meetings, the executives spoke at 106 conferences, forums and clubs, and in 50 colleges, universities and other schools throughout the country.

Detailed statement of meetings and mileage for 1935:

	Meetings	Mileage
Walter White	111	17,783
Roy Wilkins	29	6,771
William Pickens	363	32,024
Daisy E. Lampkin	217	5,250
Juanita E. Jackson	32	1,350
Charles H. Houston	13	4,588
George S. Schuyler	14	6,434
Mary White Ovington	5	674
Total	784	74,874

States visited during the year were Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, Nebraska, New Jersey New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin.

The director of branches, accompanied by Roscoe Dunjee, president of the Oklahoma State Conference of Branches, made an intensive tour of Oklahoma and Texas in the new N.A.A.C.P. Ford car in November and December stimulating the active branches and reorganizing moribund branches.

The field secretary conducted intensive membership campaigns in Birmingham, Mobile, New Orleans, Springfield, Mass., Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Detroit, Albany, Baltimore, Norfolk, Richmond, and Newark and raised \$12,048.30. In the Baltimore campaign, she was assisted by the special assistant to the secretary in raising \$2,294.50.

New branches were organized at Dothan, Ala.; Gainesville, Hollandale, Hollywood, Miami, Fla.; Galesburg, Ill.; Plaquemine, La.; Annapolis, Md.; Meridian, Miss.; Albany, Auburn, Beacon, Newburgh, White Plains, N. Y.; Concord and Morganton, N. C.; Hillsboro, Ohio; Ardmore, Okla.; Adah, Penna.

Branches were revived at Bridgeport-Stratford, Conn.; Stamford, Conn.; Augusta, Ga.; Uniontown, Penna.; Danville, Va. New junior divisions are being formed at Plainfield, N. J.; Brooklyn, New York; Baltimore, Md.; Philadelphia, Penna.

In 1935 the branches contributed a total of \$20,929.97 to the general fund of the Association. This amount does not include their contributions to special funds, such as the anti-lynching fund.

Branches which attained the Honor Roll for the year by sending in the total apportionment assigned to them as their share of the national budget were:

Anniston, Ala., Tucson, Ariz., Monrovia, Calif., Santa Monica, Calif., Bridgeport, Conn., Stamford, Conn., Washington, D. C., Brevard County, Fla.,

Albany, Ga., Augusta, Ga., East St. Louis, Ill., French Lick, Ind., Gary, Ind., Ames, Iowa; Davenport, Iowa; Waterloo, Iowa; Topeka, Kans., Baton Rouge, La., New Orleans, La., Plaquemine, La., Baltimore, Md., Annapolis, Md., Springfield, Mass., Detroit, Mich., Flint, Mich., Port Huron, Mich., Saginaw, Mich., Duluth, Minn., Meridian, Miss., St. Louis, Mo., Bayonne, N. J., Morristown, N. J., Rahway, N. J., Albuquerque, N. Mex., Albany, N. Y., Jamaica, N.Y., Newburgh, N. Y., Rockaways, N.Y., Winston-Salem, N. C., Cincinnati, Ohio, Cleveland, Ohio, Massillon, Ohio, Steubenville, Ohio, Tulsa, Okla., Oklahoma City, Okla., Ardmore, Okla., Aliquippa, Penna., Allegheny Valley, Penna., Bryn Mawr, Penna., Chester, Penna., Johnstown, Penna., New Castle, Penna., Ohio Valley, Penna., Pittsburgh, Penna., Scranton, Penna., Willow Grove, Penna., Newport, R. I., Providence, R. I., Sioux Falls, S. D., Memphis Tenn., Dallas, Texas, San Antonio, Texas, Salt Lake City, Utah, Norfolk, Va., Richmond, Va., Roanoke, Va., Seattle, Washington, Montgomery, W. Va., Casper, Wyo.

Chapter 7 MISCELLANEOUS

The Harlem Riot: On March 20th, the morning following the rioting in Harlem, the following telegram was sent to Mayor F. H. LaGuardia of New York City by the Secretary:

"NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE URGES YOU TO APPOINT IMMEDIATELY A BI-RACIAL COMMISSION TO MAKE AN INDEPENDENT INVESTIGATION OF RIOTING IN HARLEM LAST NIGHT STOP COMMITTEE SHOULD HAVE OFFICIAL STATUS TO PERMIT THOROUGH AND IMPARTIAL INVESTIGATION INTO FUNDAMENTAL AS WELL AS IMMEDIATE CAUSES OF TROUBLE WITH RIGHT TO EXAMINE WITNESSES AND ALL PERTINENT RECORDS STOP WE SUGGEST THAT COMMISSION BE CHOSEN WITH DUE REGARD FOR FACT THAT LAST NIGHTS TROUBLE AND POSSIBLE FUTURE TROUBLE ARE ROOTED IN ECONOMIC DISTRESS OF NEGROES STOP IN NINETEEN NINETEEN AT TIME OF SERIOUS RACE RIOTS IN CHICAGO WASHINGTON ARKANSAS AND OMAHA WHEN THERE WAS TALK OF TROUBLE IN NEW YORK CITY A CITIZENS COMMITTEE APPOINTED AT THAT TIME DID NOTABLE WORK IN GETTING AT FACTS AND PREVENTING TROUBLE STOP THIS ASSOCIATION OF COURSE STANDS READY TO COOPERATE IN ANY WAY POSSIBLE"

The Mayor named a commission with Dr. Charles H. Roberts as chairman and E. Franklin Frazier, professor of sociology at Howard University, as director of the survey. The Association offered to aid the investigation in any way possible.

Italian Aggression in Ethiopia: In March, when Italian aims in Ethiopia became obvious, the Association wrote to Secretary of State Cordell Hull urging the influence of the United States "on the behalf of the continuance of the status quo." On May 23rd, it cabled Maxim Litvinov, president of the council of the League of Nations at Geneva. On July 3rd telegrams were sent to both President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Hull, in accordance with the resolutions voted at the St. Louis annual

conference, asking them to publicly voice their disapproval of the Italian government's action in Ethiopia.

On December 13th, when the notorious Franco-British "peace" proposals were advanced for settlement of the Italo-Ethiopian war by giving half of Ethiopia to Italy, the Association cabled the League of Nations at Geneva warning that it "would court suicide by endorsing robber proposals rewarding shameless aggression of Italy upon Ethiopia" and urging "uncompromising opposition."

Virgin Islands Advisory Council: The Secretary resigned early in May from the Virgin Islands Advisory Council to which he had been named by President Roosevelt in February, 1934 in protest against Mr. Roosevelt's silence during the anti-lynching filibuster.

1936 Olympics: In October the Association requested the American members of the International Olympic committee to refuse to permit Americans to compete at the 1936 Olympic games at Berlin unless Germany gave unqualified and unequivocal assurance of fair play to possible colored competitors. At the opening of its convention in New York on December 6th, the Amateur Athletic Union was urged to vote against American participation in the games at Berlin on the ground that "to participate would be to place approval upon the German government's deplorable persecution of racial and religious groups."

N.A.A.C.P. Car: In November the Association purchased a 1935 Ford Tudor sedan for use in the field.

Christmas Seals: The N.A.A.C.P. Christmas Seal Campaign was the most successful on record. The campaign was under the direction of Miss Juanita E. Jackson, special assistant to the secretary. The design for the seal was made by Richmond Barthe, well known young Negro sculptor and painter. The total sales (into 1936) were \$2,100. More than 200 local committees cooperated in the campaign.

Spingarn Medal Committee: At the annual meeting on January 7th, the board of directors voted that the Spingarn Medal Award Committee should thereafter be known as the Spingarn Medal Committee and consist of nine instead of seven members; three members to be appointed for one year; three members to be appointed for two years, and three members to be appointed for three years, beginning January 1, 1935; that thereafter one-third of the committee be appointed for terms of three years and no member be appointed to succeed himself. The one-year members are James H. Dillard, Edwin R. Embree, and Mordecai Johnson; the two year members, Abram L. Harris, John Hope, and Theodore Roosevelt; the three-year members, Sinclair Lewis,

James Weldon Johnson, and Oswald Garrison Villard. Mr. Villard will be chairman for three years.

Harlem Hospital Report: The complete report under the title "Opportunities for the Medical Education of Negroes" is being published by Charles Scribner & Sons, New York City, in 1936. The publication was made possible by a donation from the Carnegie Corporation.

The Staff: The director of branches was chosen by the New History Society as one of the judges of its fifth international essay contest, to be staged in Africa, Alaska, Australia, Canada, Newfoundland, New Zealand and adjacent islands.

The secretary was named chairman of the Harlem Housing Committee of the New York City Housing Authority. The committee is advising the City Housing Authority with respect to a large Harlem housing project.

The assistant secretary, Roy Wilkins, became acting editor of *The Crisis*, the Association's official organ in January; Charles H. Houston, vice-dean of the Howard University law school, joined the staff as special counsel in July. Miss Juanita E. Jackson joined the staff in September as special assistant to the secretary.

Field Secretary William Pickens was appointed director of branches in September, and Mrs. Daisy E. Lampkin, regional field secretary, became field secretary.

Board of Directors: Miss Jane Addams, internationally famous social worker and a founder and director of the Association since its birth, passed away May 21st. Her funeral was attended by Directors Clarence Darrow and Miss Frances Williams; Irvin C. Mollison, president of the Illinois State Conference of Branches; and Arthur C. MacNeal, president of the Chicago branch.

New members of the Board elected at the annual meeting in January were: Professor Manley O. Hudson, Dr. William Lloyd Imes, Judge Charles E. Toney, Miss Frances Williams.

Dr. Abram L. Harris resigned from the Board in March.

Miss Ovington's Seventieth Birthday: On the occasion of the seventieth birthday of Miss Mary White Ovington, founder and treasurer of the Association, on April 11th, hundreds of messages of greeting were received.

Chapter 8 FINANCES AND THE CRISIS

Life Members: Following are the names of those who subscribed to life members since the plan was inaugurated in 1927. A life membership is \$500, payable in a lump sum or in annual

installments of \$100. Those who have paid this membership in full and whose names are inscribed upon the permanent bronze plaque in the national office in New York are:

John B. Nail, New York City	*Albert E. Pillsbury, Boston, Mass.
Afro-American, Baltimore, Md.	Jestine Roy, Philadelphia, Pa.
Ernest R. Alexander, New York City	Amy E. Spingarn, New York City
Harry E. Davis, Cleveland, O.	Arthur B. Spingarn, New York City
Louise W. Davis, Cleveland, O.	J. E. Spingarn, New York City
John M. Drew, Darby, Pa.	*Neval H. Thomas, Washington, D. C.
John H. Howard, New York City	Helen D. Washington, Newark, N. J.
*Charles K. Ovington, New York City	A. Wilberforce Williams, Chicago, Ill.
Elizabeth Ovington, New York City	*Mary E. Wilson, Boston, Mass.
Mary White Ovington, New York City	Louis T. Wright, New York City

PAID IN PART

Eleanor Alexander, Cleveland, O.	Eleanora K. Terrell, Plainfield, N. J.
Edward W. Anderson, San Diego, Cal.	R. M. Tribbitt, Columbus, O.
John A. Bailey, Columbus, O.	U. Conrad Vincent, New York City
A. E. Bush, Little Rock, Ark.	*Maggie L. Walker, Richmond, Va.
Simeon T. Carson, Washington, D. C.	Moses L. Walker, Detroit, Mich.
Edward S. Cunningham, Bklyn., N.Y.	J. Q. R. A. Webb, Norfolk, Va.
James H. Curry, Jersey City, N. J.	*J. W. Hudspeth, East Orange, N. J.
Dennis Edwards, New York City	Willis N. Huggins, New York City
Charles H. Garvin, Cleveland, O.	*John Hurst, Baltimore, Md.
Elzora Gibson, Los Angeles, Calif.	James A. Jackson, Columbus, O.
C. B. Gilmore, Athens, Ga.	Nannie E. Jewell, St. Louis, Mo.
W. C. Handy, New York City	Paul E. Johnson, Chicago, Ill.
John R. Hawkins, Washington, D. C.	Wardner H. Jones, Buffalo, N. Y.
Lonnie Hicks, New York City	B. L. Jordan, Richmond, Va.
H. B. Holmes, Columbus, O.	T. C. Windham, Birmingham, Ala.
E. A. Kendall, Hot Springs, Ark.	W. W. Wolfe, Newark, N. J.
Nathan R. Margold, New York City	Afro-American Life Insurance Co.,
John E. Nail, New York City	Jacksonville, Fla.
L. A. Nixon, El Paso, Tex.	The National Benefit Life Insurance
Henry C. Patterson, Philadelphia, Pa.	Company, Washington, D. C.
James W. Roberson, Jersey City, N.J.	Order of the Eastern Star, Mobile, Ala.
M. E. Ross, New York City	Beaux Art Club, Newark, N. J.
O. H. Sweet, Detroit, Mich.	

*Deceased.

FINANCIAL REPORTS

Omission of Statements: For reasons of economy the balance sheet statement of the Association is being omitted this year, as well as the summary statement of special funds. We are carrying, however, from W. C. Heaton Company, a statement of income and expenses, exclusive of special funds, for the year ending December 31, 1935.

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR

National Association for the Advancement
of Colored People,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

Gentlemen:

Pursuant to engagement, we have made a limited examination of the books and other accounting records of the

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF
COLORED PEOPLE

GENERAL DEPARTMENT

for the year ended December 31, 1935. In connection therewith, we have prepared and submit the following financial statements:

Statement 1—Balance Sheet, December 31, 1935.

Statement 2—Statement of Income and Expenses (Exclusive of Special Funds) for the Year Ended December 31, 1935.

Statement 3—Summary Statement of Special Funds for the Year Ended December 31, 1935.

While a detailed audit of the accounts was not made, extensive tests were applied to determine that the accounts were substantially correct. We have made the usual verifications of balance sheet items including confirmation of bank balances and securities held for safe keeping, direct from the depositories.

We have examined all disbursements made by check, have tested payments from the petty cash fund and have traced all recorded receipts thru deposit to the banks.

Operations for the year have resulted in a net deficit of \$2,816.58 summarized below:

Total Income	\$39,685.92
Total Expenses	41,431.24
Net Deficit—Ordinary Operations.....	1,745.32
Crisis Appropriations	1,890.69
	3,636.01
Other Income	819.43
Net Deficit	\$ 2,816.58

At December 31, 1935 a portion of the special funds was invested in securities amounting, in total, as stated on the books, to \$3,219.27. The remaining securities are shown in the balance at the nominal amount of \$1.00. As they are liquidated, the net proceeds will be taken into the accounts as income.

In 1932 The Crisis, a separate organization belonging to the Association, was incorporated as the Crisis Publishing Company, Inc. Most of the liabilities of The Crisis as at December 31, 1932 were assumed by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. We are informed that all of the capital stock of the Crisis Publishing Company, Inc. is to be owned by the Association. None of the capital stock has been issued to date.

The following is a summary of the liabilities of The Crisis, assumed by the Association, showing the balances unpaid at the beginning and end of 1935:

	<i>Balance Dec. 31, 1935</i>	<i>Balance Dec. 31, 1934</i>	<i>Paid During 1935</i>
Accounts Payable	\$2,085.72	\$2,385.72	\$300.00
Notes Payable	340.73	940.73	600.00
Totals.....	\$2,426.45	\$3,326.45	\$900.00

We have analyzed the income and disbursements of the Special Funds of the Association and find that they agree in total with the report of the Association. We have not, however, verified the classification of the disbursements from the funds, but have accepted the figures as recorded.

In our opinion, the appended balance sheet and statement of income and expenses present with substantial accuracy, the financial condition of the General Department of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People as at December 31, 1935 and the financial operations for the year then ended, respective.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) W. C. HEATON & CO.

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSE (Exclusive of Special Funds) **For the Year Ended December 31, 1935** GENERAL FUNDS

INCOME:

Contributions—General	\$10,913.50
Contributions—25th Anniversary	214.33
Interest and Dividends	1,222.19
Literature Sales, Net	22.06
Christmas Seals, Net	1,145.37
Benefits (Net)	521.62
Contributions to Car Fund, Net.....	279.25

14,318.32

Membership, etc.

Branches (including branch contributions) \$19,108.76	
Branch contributions for travelling expenses	1,367.73
Members at Large	3,004.11
Life (amount applicable to 1935).....	1,262.00
Branch contributions for annual conference	625.00

Total membership, etc. 25,367.60

Total income \$39,685.92

EXPENSES:

Salaries

Administrative	\$ 8,536.37
Field	5,470.00
Clerical	11,769.63

Special publicity	460.00	
Auditing	175.00	
Total Salaries		26,411.00
Other Expenses		
Rent	1,469.46	
Light	107.64	
Telephone and Telegraph	830.44	
Postage	2,472.86	
Printing, multigraphing and stationery...	1,522.47	
Traveling	2,514.35	
Conference expenses	1,128.22	
Depreciation—Furniture and Fixtures...	207.40	
Insurance	24.37	
Supplies and Sundries	1,377.44	
Clippings	173.01	
Medals and Awards	173.67	
McMurtrie Legacy—Miscellaneous		
Expenses	199.85	
Crisis Subscriptions to Members.....	2,720.90	
Interest on Crisis Debts	66.44	
Bank Service Charges	13.75	
Bad Checks	17.97	
Total Other Expenses.....		15,020.24
Total Expenses		41,431.24
Net Deficit—Ordinary Operations.....		1,745.32
Crisis Appropriations		1,890.69
Deficit after Crisis Appropriations.....		3,636.01
Other Income:		
Amount realized on reduction of mortgage—		
Springside School	517.50	
Profit on Sale of A. T. and T. Capital Stock	301.93	
Total		819.43
Net deficit for the year ended December		
31, 1935 to Statement 1.....		\$ 2,816.58

THE CRISIS

The circulation of The Crisis through 1935 was substantially the same as the circulation of 1934—between 10,500 and 11,500 copies monthly. The chief difficulty of the magazine is the lack of funds for improvement in the content, adequate illustrations, and proper sales promotion. The circulation methods need to be reorganized and new stimulus and supervision given to agents and distributors. The cooperation of N.A.A.C.P. branches as agents improved during 1935, but is still far short of what it ought to be. The Association with more than 300 active outlets throughout the country ought to be able to distribute at the very minimum, 3,000 additional copies of The Crisis monthly, exclusive of the subscribers now secured in membership drives. The

procedure of the present management of The Crisis has been to reduce the accounts payable so that the magazine can enjoy easier credit, and to maintain present circulation. No aggressive effort has been made to secure advertising. It is estimated that if in addition to the funds now available from all sources, The Crisis could secure approximately \$2,000 a year for two years, the circulation could be doubled and the advertising revenue, in consequence, could be increased. This \$2,000 would provide a circulation manager and a small sales promotion fund.

Omission of Statements: For reasons of economy the balance sheet of The Crisis Publishing Company, Inc., and comparison have been omitted. The profit and loss statement from the report of the W. C. Heaton Company for the year ending December 31, 1935 is published herewith.

THE CRISIS PUBLISHING COMPANY, INC.
PROFIT AND LOSS STATEMENT
For the Year Ended December 31, 1935

		<i>% to Total Income</i>
INCOME:		
Sales, net of returns.....	\$4,813.09	
Subscriptions received:		
Direct	\$1,957.48	
From N.A.A.C.P.	2,720.90	
	4,678.38	
Advertising (Exclusive of \$588.93 for space allowed to N.A.A.C.P.).....	3,492.41	
Book department—Profit	20.92	
Total Income	\$13,004.80	100.00
COSTS AND EXPENSES:		
Production Cost:		
Inventory, January, 1935 Issue....	27.02	
Paper	1,345.10	
Printing	3,598.63	
Engraving	486.42	
	5,430.15	
Less: Inventory, January, 1936 Issue	5,457.17	
	80.00	
Total Production Cost....	5,377.17	41.35
Salaries	4,547.50	34.96
SUNDRY:		
Postage	859.22	
Rent	922.17	
Stationery and Supplies	185.95	
Addressograph, Stencils, etc.	136.05	
Telephone and Telegraph	246.78	
Insurance	40.13	
Editorial Expenses	124.00	

General Expenses	544.18	
Circulation	7.50	
Publicity	652.75	
Taxes	27.69	
Advertising Commissions	42.72	
Total	3,789.14	29.14
Depreciation on Furniture and Fixtures	142.24	1.09
Bad Debts, Net of recoveries		
Agents	1,639.79	
Advertisers	647.97	
Miscellaneous	64.48	
Total	2,352.24	18.09
Decrease in reserves for doubtful accounts		
Agents	98.15	
Advertisers	300.00	
Miscellaneous	35.00	
Total	433.15	3.33
Total Costs and Expenses.....	15,775.14	121.30
	2,770.34	21.30
Other Income—Fire Insurance Claim.....	33.27	.25
Operating Loss	2,737.07	21.05
Contributions—By N.A.A.C.P.	1,890.69	
By Others	112.50	
Total Contributions	2,003.19	
Net Loss (after deducting contributions) to Statement 1	\$ 733.88	

FORM OF BEQUEST

I give and bequeath to the "National Association for the Advancement of Colored People," incorporated in the year 1911, under the Laws of the State of New York the sum of.....

.....
.....
Dollars to be used for the purposes of the said Association.

4264 115
N. A. A. C. P.

27th Annual Report

for

1936



0
The National Association for the Advancement
of Colored People

69 FIFTH AVENUE

Aug. 1, 1937
NEW YORK CITY

OFFICERS FOR 1937

NATIONAL OFFICERS

President

J. E. SPINGARN
Chairman of the Board
DR. LOUIS T. WRIGHT

Vice-Presidents

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HON. ARTHUR CAPPER
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Treasurer

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ROY WILKINS, *Assistant Secretary*
Editor of The Crisis

WILLIAM PICKENS, *Director of*
Branches

DAISY E. LAMPKIN, *Field Secretary*
CHARLES H. HOUSTON, *Special Counsel*

THURGOOD MARSHALL,
Assistant Special Counsel

JUANITA E. JACKSON,
Special Assistant to the Secretary

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STANDING COMMITTEES

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COMMITTEE ON BRANCHES: Charles H. Studin, *Chairman*; Isadore Martin, Mary White Ovington.

BUDGET COMMITTEE: Arthur B. Spingarn, *Chairman*; Hubert T. Delany, Lillian A. Alexander, Grace Fenderson.

DIRECTORS OF THE CRISIS PUBLISHING COMPANY, INC.: Dr. L. T. Wright, *President*; Walter White, *Secretary*; Mrs. E. R. Alexander, *Treasurer*; Arthur B. Spingarn, Roy Wilkins.

SPINGARN MEDAL AWARD COMMITTEE: Oswald Garrison Villard, *Chairman*; Heywood Broun, Marion Cuthbert, James Weldon Johnson, Theodore Roosevelt, Olive Tilford Dargan, Dr. William Stuart Nelson, A. Philip Randolph.

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Chapter 1

LYNCHING

At the opening of the 74th Congress, second session, Senator Frederick Van Nuys of Indiana introduced a resolution calling for an investigation of the fourteen lynchings since May 1, 1935, when the Senate filibuster halted action on the Costigan-Wagner federal anti-lynching bill. The resolution authorized the Senate judiciary committee or a sub-committee thereof to fully investigate the facts and circumstances surrounding the 14 lynchings, including their relationships to other crimes and the consequent depreciation in the maintenance of law and order, and to report to the Senate at the earliest possible date, and not later than March 1, 1936. Known as Senate Resolution 211, it was intended to disprove statements of various Senators that legislation against lynching was unnecessary and would not prevent lynching or punish lynchers. The resolution provided for an expenditure of \$7,500 for the investigating committee's expenses.

The Van Nuys resolution was deadlocked in committee. The audit and control committee consisting of Senators Millard Tydings, Md., John G. Townsend, Del., Nathan L. Bachman, Tenn., and James F. Byrnes, South Carolina, the chairman.

Senator Byrnes refused to consider the appropriation of \$7,500 or to call a meeting of the committee despite pleas of senators.

All progress being blocked in the Senate, action was sought in the House where the duplicate of the Costigan-Wagner bill introduced by Representative Thomas A. Ford of California had been buried in the judiciary committee for two years. Chairman Hatton W. Sumners of Texas refused to permit it to be reported out.

It was decided to try to force the anti-lynching bill into a Democratic caucus by getting twenty-five signatures to a petition. After several delays lasting over a month, forty-two signatures were secured on May 23, and a Democratic caucus was called to consider anti-lynching legislation. Instead of the usual forty-eight hour notice, however, less than twenty-four hours notice was given with the result that a quorum was not present.

In the meantime, Congressman Joseph A. Gavagan, of New York, had placed a petition on the speaker's desk for the discharge of his anti-lynching bill from the House judiciary committee. This petition required 218 signatures and the total was not secured until June 18. The adjournment of Congress prevented any action on the bill.

In preparation for the campaign in the 75th Congress, the Association through its 406 branches, sent to all candidates with "at least a remote chance of being elected" a pledge to support "an effective anti-lynching bill" and "oppose all legislation . . . which discriminates on account of race, creed or color, in relief, jobs, civil service, or, in any other way."

By November 30, 238 newly-elected or re-elected congressmen had pledged aid to anti-lynching legislation, 170 having signed the petition.

Preliminary work was begun to coordinate the forces aiding the anti-lynching bill; and to prepare and study the preliminary draft of a new bill. The 120 Association youth councils prepared for a nation-wide youth demonstration against lynching on Lincoln's birthday, February 12, 1937, in communities and on college campuses, consisting of "no more lynching" parades, mass meetings and other demonstrations for an anti-lynching law, including letters and telegrams to the President and members of Congress, signed petitions and the raising of funds.

The Catholic press was very active in the campaign. The daily press generally supported the drive in editorial and news columns. The Negro press was particularly generous and co-operative.

Among the organizations which supported the anti-lynching bill by resolution were:

- National Convention of Hadassah, the Women's Zionist Organization of America.
- National Student Council of the Y.W.C.A.
- National Federation of Temple Sisterhoods, the largest Jewish Women's organization in the world.
- The United Synagogue of America.
- The Women's Missionary Council of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.
- The 14th annual convention of the Y.W.C.A.
- The 30th Quadrennial Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church.
- The Southern Baptist Convention.
- The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.
- 1936 General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the U. S.
- Wisconsin Farmer-Labor Progressive Federation.
- New York State Federation of Labor.
- Massachusetts State Federation of Labor.

A broadcast by the World Observer in March over 150 radio stations, under the auspices of World Peaceways, strongly condemned lynching.

The Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer film "Fury" was praised by the Association for depicting the horror of lynching and being a powerful factor in educating the country.

On September 8, the National Office displayed for the first time its recently procured 6 ft. by 10 ft. black flag with the

legend "A Man Was Lynched Yesterday." This flag is being displayed after each lynching and has aroused wide comment.

Considerable correspondence was exchanged with the Department of Justice over the failure of operatives of its Bureau of Investigation to act in the Claude Neal and Ab Young kidnappings, which came under the Lindbergh law, while promptly acting in similar cases involving white victims.

In May, the federal court in New Orleans awarded \$2,500 to the family of Freddie Moore who was lynched at Labadieville, La., in 1933, and later proved innocent of the offense charged. His parents were able to bring suit in federal court and recover damages from the sheriff because he was a citizen of Louisiana while they were citizens of Arkansas. The suit was permitted under the diversity of citizenship clause in federal law.

The statement of Senator William E. Borah (R. Idaho) that if he were President and an anti-lynching bill on the line of the Costigan-Wagner bill were presented to him he would veto it on the ground of unconstitutionality, aroused nation-wide sentiment among colored people against his candidacy for that office.

Borah's anti-Negro record was exposed in an analytical article by Attorney Louis L. Redding of Wilmington, Del., in the March *Crisis*.

The Senator opened his campaign in Brooklyn, N. Y., on January 28. He was greeted by 50 pickets carrying signs criticizing his stand on the Costigan-Wagner bill. The pickets were from the Brooklyn, and Harlem Junior branches of the Association, the Youth Council of the Abyssinian Baptist church, the Rev. T. S. Harten's Holy Trinity Baptist church and the Brooklyn Young People's Socialist League. The pickets' signs were designed by Aaron Douglas and Romare Bearden, young Negro artists and others. Pickets distributed 2,500 leaflets on lynching.

Borah lost decisively in the Ohio primaries. The opposition of the solid Negro Republican vote completely wrecked his presidential aspirations. The state-wide campaign under the slogan "Beat Borah," was led by Dr. George P. Craig of the Cleveland branch. Civic, social, fraternal and political clubs and groups were organized.

LYNCHING RECORD FOR 1936

Chronological List

January 16: Carthage, Texas: (*Afro-American*, January 25.) Mace Gray, 40, was slain by a posse, charged with having run down two white girls with his car. Gray is said to have barricaded himself in a barn to resist capture. His body was riddled with bullets.

- February 14: *Mangum, Oklahoma*: (New York Times, February 22.) *Willie Jones*, accused of attacking a white woman and her daughter, was shot and killed by a mob of 300 men who were searching for him. Robbery was said by the sheriff to have been the motive for the attack on the woman and daughter.
- March 14: *Cusseta, Georgia*: (New York Times, March 15.) *Philip Baker*, 35, was hanged and shot by a mob of 30 or 40 men. He had been arrested December 31, 1935, charged with attacking two white women and a Negro woman, and had been carried to Macon for safekeeping. The sheriff was bringing him back to Columbus late at night for trial the next week when the mob took the prisoner on the road to Columbus.
- April 28: *Colbert, Georgia*: (New York Post, April 28.) *Lint Shaw* was shot to death by a mob of about forty men eight hours before he was to go on trial on a charge of attempted criminal attack. A mob attempted to seize him at Danielsville, Georgia but was thwarted by Judge Berry T. Moseley who left a sick bed to hold off the mob until Shaw could be moved. He was moved to Macon, Georgia. He was returned to Danielsville but because of a mob was moved for safekeeping to Royston, a small town just about ten miles from Danielsville, and placed in a small one-story jail with the night chief of police the only officer on duty. The citizens learned of the transfer and followed.
- April 29: *Lepanto, Arkansas*: (New York Herald-Tribune, April 30.) *Willie Kees*, 19, was accused of an attempted attack on a white woman April 18. He was whipped and ordered to leave town. Kees returned and was arrested. On the way to the jail the mob seized him and shot him to death.
- May 3: *Pavo, Georgia*: (New York Post, May 4.) *John Rushin*, 55, accused of the murder of a white man was seized by a large group of men and shot to death. Deputy Sheriff Herbert Kennedy said the prisoner was "snatched" from him as he turned his head to answer a query while on the way to his auto.
- May 13: *Detroit, Michigan*: (New York Times, May 22.) *Charles A. Poole*, 32, white W.P.A. worker, was found shot to death. He was accused of beating his wife. Investigation revealed that Poole was shot by members of the Black Legion as a "ritual slaying."
- May 13: *Fighting Island, Can.*: (New York Herald-Tribune, June 1.) *Roy Pidcock*, after having been invited to join the Black Legion, disappeared from his home at Wyandotte, Michigan, on May 13, the same day as the Poole killing. Before leaving home he told his wife, "They're going to get me, and they'll get you, too." The next day his body was found hanging in a hut on Fighting Island in Canadian waters of the Detroit River.
- September 6: *Dalton, Georgia*: (New York Herald-Tribune, September 7.) *A. L. McCamy*, 21, accused of attempted attack on a white woman, was hanged near Dalton. He was removed from Whitfield to Dalton, less than ten miles away for "safe-keeping." The jailer gave up the keys. The woman denied she had been attacked and said she could not identify the man who came to her room.

- September 11: *Greenville, Florida*: (New York *Herald-Tribune*, September 27.) *Buckie Young*, accused of attacking a white woman, was shot to death. The shooting was kept a secret for more than two weeks.
- September 12: *Atlanta, Georgia*: (Various newspapers and investigation by Commission on Interracial Cooperation, Atlanta, Ga.) *Tom Finch*, accused of rape of a woman of low mentality in an Atlanta Hospital where Finch was an orderly, was shot to death. The crime is alleged to have occurred in a small closet just off the crowded reception room of the white clinic with white doctors in offices on either side of the closet. The doctors, nurses and staff unanimously affirm their belief that the alleged crime could not have been committed. No complaint was made at the hospital and none to the police for thirty-six hours. The police secured the address of Finch at 9 P.M. and Finch was brought to the hospital in a dying condition at 4 A.M.
- December 4: *Laurel, Mississippi*: (Memphis Tenn., *Press-Scimitar*, December 5.) *J. B. Grant*, 17, was shot to death by a mob. After his body was riddled with more than a hundred bullets, it was tied to an automobile and dragged through the streets, then hanged to a trestle.

STATISTICAL RECORD

Name	Date	Place	Manner of Lynching
1. Mace Gray	Jan. 16	Carthage, Texas	Shot
2. Willie Jones	Feb. 14	Mangum, Okla.	Shot
3. Philip Baker	Mar. 14	Cusseta, Ga.	Hanged & Shot
4. Lint Shaw	Apr. 28	Colbert, Ga.	Shot
5. Willie Kees	Apr. 29	Lepanto, Ark.	Shot
6. John Rushin	May 3	Pavo, Ga.	Shot
7. Charles A. Poole (wh.)	May 13	Detroit, Mich.	Shot
8. Roy Pidcock (wh.)	May 13	Fighting Island, Canada (Taken from Detroit)	Hanged
9. A. L. McCamy	Sept. 6	Dalton, Ga.	Hanged
10. Buckie Young	Sept. 11	Greenville, Fla.	Shot
11. Tom Finch	Sept. 12	Atlanta, Ga.	Shot
12. J. B. Grant	Dec. 4	Laurel, Miss.	Shot

SUMMARY

By States

Arkansas	1	
Florida	1	
Georgia	5	
Michigan	2	(white)
Mississippi	1	
Oklahoma	1	
Texas	1	
Total.....	12	

OFFENSES ALLEGED

Murder	1	
Attack on white woman.....	3	
Attempted attack on white woman.....	3	
Robbery attack on white woman.....	1	
Running down white girls with car.....	1	
Wife-beating	1	(white)
Refusal to join Black Legion	1	(white)
Offense unknown	1	
Total.....	12	

MANNER OF LYNCHING

Shot	9	(1 white)
Hanged	2	(1 white)
Hanged and Shot	1	
Total.....	12	

NOTE: Just as this report is going to press, word comes that Frank Weems, classified by the N.A.A.C.P. on December 31 as lynched, has been found living in Chicago where he fled after the sharecropper terror in eastern Arkansas.

Chapter 2

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES

The marked decrease in the number and seriousness of complaints against color discrimination in relief and recovery agencies and projects is due in large part to the Association's vigilance during the early years of the national recovery program. That vigilance has not relaxed.

A protest in September to the WPA administration nipped a plan to close down relief projects in order to increase the supply of seasonal cotton pickers at sub-standard wages. This step was suggested by certain southern chambers of commerce.

In November steps were taken to halt dropping of 16 Negroes from the Cleveland, O., federal theatre project under the guise of "reorganization." The plan was to transfer the Negroes to other projects at lower salaries because proportionate reduction of Negroes on the theatre project would leave them insufficient members to stage a production.

In December the Birmingham branch protested against the assignment by the WPA of Negro women as street laborers.

In addition to urging the formulation of projects securing young colored people participation in the National Youth Administration program, the Association sought their inclusion in

the staff personnel and as students of the projected N.Y.A. training school at the former Passamaquoddy, Maine, Tidal Bay project.

The Association actively assisted the Southern Tenant Farmers Union's fight in eastern Arkansas. It aided distribution of Howard Kester's pamphlet "The Revolt of the Sharecroppers," and sought immediate recall of federal investigator Sam E. Whittaker who refused to act on a complaint that 17 Negroes were forcibly confined in a stockade. The Branches gave financial and moral support to the Southern Tenant Farmers Union.

In November and December, following investigation by the Jacksonville branch, it urged prosecution by Department of Justice of white employers holding Negroes in peonage in Florida.

When Social Security blanks were distributed in November, the Association protested against the designation thereon of race and color of workers declaring information thus secured would "inevitably be used in various ways, both obvious and subtle, to practice discrimination based on race." The Association is continuing this fight, and is sponsoring amendments to the law which will eliminate discrimination against Negroes.

A minor victory was won at Boulder Dam in April when four of the ten Negro workers discharged by the U. S. Bureau of Reclamation when it succeeded the contractors, were re-hired following protests from the national office and the Las Vegas (Nev.) branch. But discrimination continues against Negroes. Out of 1,100 employees only 4 are colored and for these no bus transportation to Las Vegas is furnished. They cannot live in the government-owned Boulder City.

Acting on information from the Mobile, Ala., branch, the Association in October and November protested to Postmaster General Farley against the passing over of Negro eligibles on the civil service list in that city in favor of white men with lower marks. After this had twice occurred, the Mobile postmaster finally appointed the Negro who headed the list. If uncontested this policy might establish a dangerous precedent. White employees were already freely predicting elimination of Negroes from the Mobile service.

The Department refused to reinstate Marine W. Webb, 72-year-old colored postal employee discharged in 1929 on the eve of retirement, although acquitted in U. S. District Court of stealing \$4.00 from a letter. This indicates the increasingly prejudiced attitude of postal officials. Webb is living on relief in Chicago because the Department is "convinced of his guilt," despite his acquittal.

Other activities in behalf of labor included efforts to have the executive council of the A. F. of L. support a constitutional amendment safeguarding human rights and liberties; complaints to Gov. David Sholtz of Florida about cruelties visited upon Negro prisoners at the Raiford Prison Farm; investigation of the alleged refusal of the Salvation Army Employment Bureau of New York to accept Negro work applicants sent by the State Employment Service; securing appointment of a qualified colored applicant to nurse training school of the Buffalo, N. Y., city hospital, and an expose by John P. Davis in the September *Crisis* of the segregation of 85,000 Negro workers by the steel companies which pay them the lowest wages and assign them the least desirable jobs.

Chapter 3

EDUCATION

A sustained drive against educational barriers marked the activities of the Association during 1936.

The campaign was speeded by the victory in the case of Donald G. Murray, of Baltimore, whose application for admission to the law school of the University of Maryland had been refused. The Maryland Court of Appeals ruled that duly qualified Negroes "must, at present, be admitted to the one school provided for the study of law—the law school of the University of Maryland," thus upholding the previous action of the Baltimore City Court.

The university had contended that the law school was not a governmental agency and that provisions for the segregation of the races in education automatically excluded Negroes. But the high court held "there is no escape from the conclusion that the school is now a branch or agency of the state government."

Attorneys for Mr. Murray were Thurgood Marshall of Baltimore and Charles H. Houston, the Association's special counsel.

In February, the Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity paid the \$100 tuition of Donald G. Murray in the University of Maryland law school in response to an Association appeal. The Phi Beta Sigma fraternity also voted a contribution of \$50 to assist the Association's campaign. In St. Louis, Mo., the entire faculty of Sumner high school joined the Association in support of its educational campaign.

Following this victory, Attorneys Sidney R. Redmond, Henry D. Espy and Charles H. Houston on January 24 filed petition

for a writ of mandamus for Lloyd L. Gaines, 24-year-old St. Louis, Mo., student, against the University of Missouri to compel acceptance of his application for admission to the first year law school which was refused in September, 1935. There is no law school for Negroes in the state and they are barred from all graduate and professional schools.

Following rejection of Gaines' application because he was a Negro, a new suit was filed on March 27. In answering the suit, the university denied that Lincoln University, from which Gaines had graduated was accredited, and asserted, therefore, that he was scholastically unqualified, the first instance of such an excuse being offered. This was an admission that the state had failed to provide standard college work for Negroes. Lincoln University, from which Gaines was graduated, is actually accredited and is a member of the North Central Association of Colleges and secondary schools.

The first round of the case was lost when the judge ruled that the state had a right to separate Negroes and whites in the schools, that it was illegal for children of the two races to attend the same schools, that a Negro could force Lincoln University (Negro) to open a law school and that the state scholarship fund provides equality of education. An appeal is pending.

Early in February the lower house of the Kentucky legislature passed 88 to 0 a bill sponsored by Representative Charles W. Anderson (colored) for payment of tuition for colored students required to go outside the state for higher education. The bill provides for the state to pay the tuition of qualified students denied courses offered at the University of Kentucky or other state-supported institutions on account of the separate educational provisions in the state constitution. A maximum of \$175 per academic year was offered each qualified student, and \$5,000 for the years 1937 and 1938, but no appropriation was made for transportation.

In February, the Association's attorney, Thurgood Marshall of Baltimore, continued investigation into denial of a Negro high school to Negro citizens in Baltimore County, Maryland, which has eleven white schools, but none for Negroes outside of Baltimore city. In 1935 two colored girls of the county were refused admission to the "white" high school at Catonsville, Md.

Petition for a writ of mandamus requiring Baltimore County board of education to admit Miss Margaret Williams to the Catonsville high school for whites was filed in March. It was pointed out that \$336,594 was spent in 1935 for the support of the eleven white county high schools, but none for colored, while

against the expenditure of \$25,937 for the transportation of white children, none was appropriated for colored children. The 1936 board decided to pay transportation of ten cents for each colored child on public service conveyances.

In October, the petition for the writ of mandamus was denied by the court which held that the examination Margaret Williams had failed was legal and that she was, therefore, not entitled to enter high school. The court refused to consider whether the girl had been given the same examination as white pupils or if it had been given in the same manner. Thurgood Marshall of Baltimore served as chief counsel with Leon A. Ransom and Edward P. Lovett of Washington, D. C., as associate counsel. An appeal to the court of appeals is pending.

In November the Association opened an attack on the unequal salary scale for white and colored teachers in Maryland in which it was backed by the Maryland Teachers Association. It disclosed that colored Maryland teachers were paid \$500,000 less annually than white teachers. The average colored elementary teachers received \$602 annually compared to \$1,135 for whites; colored high school teachers \$790 to \$1,998 for whites while colored Baltimore high school teachers received \$1,984 to \$2,361 for white teachers.

On November 20, Assistant Special Counsel Thurgood Marshall appeared before the state board of education applying for equalization of salaries. The State Teachers Association is aiding the fight financially.

The Maryland university victory prodded the Virginia legislature into passing a scholarship bill providing scholarships for colored students having to go outside the state to get training available within the state's colleges. The law also provides transportation and living expenses.

In April, the Association turned its attention to the University of Tennessee which on the ground of color had refused the application of William B. Redmond, II, of Nashville, to enter its school of pharmacy. A writ of mandamus was sought to compel the university to receive and consider it. The university held that it was not controlled by the 14th amendment on which the suit was based. The case is being argued early in 1937 and is being handled by Attorneys Z. Alexander Looby of Nashville and Charles H. Houston of New York.

The Association became trustee for the Rachel Herstein scholarships trust fund which yields \$400. The fund was established by Dr. B. Herstein in honor of his mother. From 27 candidates, Miss Arlein Ford and Robert Robinson, 1936 graduates of

New York City high schools were selected for \$100 scholarships annually for four years. Scholarship awards are limited to colored graduates of New York City high schools.

In November, through Attorney William Pickens, Jr., the Association assisted in the prosecution of Gustav Schoenchen, principal of public school No. 5, New York City, for brutally beating 14-year-old Robert Shelton. Schoenchen was suspended for his attack.

In December, the Association fought a proposal of the District of Columbia board of education on February 21 to exclude its official organ, *The Crisis*, from the approved list of publications for the District schools. It was contended by Dr. Garnet C. Wilkinson, assistant superintendent of District schools, that the magazine was "objectionable matter" and its contents unrelated to the courses of study in the District schools. Attorney William H. Hastie of Washington, D. C., Prof. D. A. Wilkerson of Howard University, and Roy Wilkins, *The Crisis* editor, appeared before the board. The case is still pending.

The Association joined with St. Louis, Mo., citizens and organizations to oppose the location of a new elementary school on the grounds of the Vashon high school because it would deprive Negro children of needed play space. The St. Louis branch filed a petition for an injunction in circuit court to restrain the board of education from erecting the school on that site.

The Association's youth councils and college chapters staged a nationwide series of youth mass meetings on Thursday, November 12, during American Education Week, protesting inequalities in public education. This was preceded on November 6 by a nation-wide radio broadcast over the Columbia Broadcasting System during which Walter White, the secretary, appealed for support for the fight on education inequalities, and Clyde Barrie, radio baritone, sang.

Chapter 4

LEGAL DEFENSE

DISCRIMINATION—SEGREGATION—THE BALLOT

The Association makes two conditions upon which it enters a case, though each case is judged upon its merits by the National Legal Committee. These conditions are: 1. Does the case involve color discrimination? 2. Is some fundamental citizenship right of colored people involved?

Jess Hollins: Twice saved from death for alleged criminal assault upon a white woman, Hollins was tried a third time at Okmulgee, Okla., in February and sentenced to life imprisonment. The Association's attorneys immediately moved for an appeal but Hollins, fearing a new trial might result in a death verdict, signed a sworn statement saying he was content to serve a life sentence.

The Oklahoma branches which financed the defense agreed to abide by his wishes: Attorney Cecil Robertson of Muskogee who assisted two white lawyers in the defense, challenged exclusion of Negroes from the jury and proved that although between 1,200 and 1,500 Negroes in the county were qualified for such service, none had been called within the memory of the court clerk. The defense attorney pointed out that the sentence of life imprisonment was unconstitutional under Oklahoma law because of the assumption by the jury of powers which it did not have under the constitution. Hollins thanked the Oklahoma branches and the Association's attorneys for their efforts in his behalf. The five year fight to save Hollins from death was directed by Roscoe Dunjee, Oklahoma City editor and president of the Oklahoma State Conference of Branches.

Brown, Ellington and Shields: The U. S. supreme court on February 17 reversed the conviction of Henry Shields, Ed Brown and Yank Ellington who had been sentenced to death on May 11, 1934, for allegedly murdering a white man in Kemper County, Miss.

The opinion read by Chief Justice Charles E. Hughes condemned the confessions extorted by torture. He declared: "It would be difficult to conceive of methods more revolting to the sense of justice than those taken to procure the confession" and that convictions based on confessions extorted by officers of the state by brutality and violence are not consistent with the due process of law required by the 14th amendment to the constitution of the U. S. The opinion indicated that wherever extorted confessions are the only evidence against defendants, they may proceed to a federal court on the ground of the violation of the due process clause. Part of the opinion read "the rack and the torture chamber may not be substituted for the witness stand. The state may not permit an accused to be harried to conviction in mob domination—where the whole proceeding is but a mask—without supplying corrected process."

The case was first argued before the U. S. Supreme Court by Attorney Earl Brewer, of Jackson, Miss., on January 10 when the justices appeared greatly shocked by the revelations. In

March, Mississippi announced that the three men would be retried. In May the Mississippi Supreme Court overruled a motion by the defense lawyers to discharge the men on the grounds that the confessions were extorted by torture. Late in September Judge A. H. Longino in Jackson, Miss., granted a writ of habeas corpus to immediately discharge the prisoners after argument by Attorney Brewer. The prosecution promptly filed appeal asking that the writ be superseded until the supreme court could hear the case. The judge sustained the objections of the defense, whereupon the prosecution obtained the superseding order from Chief Justice Smith of Mississippi supreme court.

The contention of the defense was that the men were illegally held in violation of the U. S. Constitution and the U. S. supreme court decision, and that the pending indictment was fraudulently obtained. A change of venue from Kemper county to Lowndes County was won late in October. The State of Mississippi then proceeded to secure "new evidence" for the second trial. Armed with this "evidence" it began bargaining for a compromise. The defense counsel refused the compromise and the offer of short sentences was revised downward. On December 11, the three men accepted short prison terms rather than go through further trials in the Mississippi courts. Ellington, who had suffered most, accepted a sentence of six months while Brown and Shields accepted terms of two and one-half years and seven and one-half years respectively. Brown and Shields both felt that with newly manufactured "evidence" against them they would have no chance at a second trial and might be sentenced to life imprisonment. The governor of Mississippi will be asked for clemency for the three men.

Clayton and Caruthers: In early December, Federal Judge Martineau at Little Rock, Ark., indefinitely continued a hearing on a motion for a writ of habeas corpus in the case of Bubbles Clayton and Jim X. Caruthers, Negro youths, 19 and 20 years old, respectively, of Blythesville, Ark., convicted in April, 1935, of raping a white woman on Decemer 21, 1934, six weeks before they were arrested for unrelated and unproved offenses. They were charged with rape when they refused to confess to the other offenses.

The case has been handled by Attorneys John A. Hibbler and Scipio Jones of Little Rock, Ark., and Charles H. Houston of New York City, special counsel for the Association, and financed by the Little Rock branch.

Roy Tyler: The unexpired portion of the sentence of Roy Tyler, one of the 24th Infantry "Houston Rioters" was remitted

in mid-September. He was one of the last of the group, the others having been paroled or pardoned. The association is still working on the case of Stewart W. Phillips, the remaining 24th Infantry man in the Leavenworth federal penitentiary.

Sam Bennett: In June, the association joined the Workers Rights League of Chicago in opposing the extradition to Arkansas of Sam Bennett, 55-year-old Negro sharecropper who had incurred the enmity of white planters by his activities with the Southern Tenant Farmers Union. Bennett barely escaped the mob and made his way to Chicago. The Arkansas authorities upon learning his whereabouts immediately charged him with a crime and asked for his extradition.

Governor Horner of Illinois was asked to halt extradition, but he signed the papers before anyone knew he was going to do so and before public hearing could be asked or granted. Writ of habeas corpus was secured to stay execution of extradition writ. Later extradition was refused. The Association was being represented by Attorney Irvin C. Mollison, head of the Illinois State Conference of Branches.

Andrew Shinholster: The Association early in September protested to Governor George H. Earle of Pennsylvania against the extradition to Georgia of Andrew Shinholster, ailing 60-year-old sharecropper, on a charge of burglary.

Shinholster, who had worked for a planter without remuneration for thirty years, was accused of attempting to sell \$30 worth of cotton seed.

Note: Decision on the extradition was postponed and Shinholster died early in 1937 without going back to Georgia.

Cleo Mosler: The Association is aiding, through Attorney Elisha Scott, Topeka, Kans., in the prosecution of Cleo Mosler, white, of Parsons, Kans., who shot and killed Fred Harvey Smith, 15-year-old colored boy in May, 1936. Young Smith was killed by Mosler when he allegedly made a motion toward his pocket while being questioned after crossing Mosler's land returning from a fishing trip along a path customarily used by the public. Smith and his 12-year-old brother Chester were accused of chicken stealing although it was broad daylight and they had no chickens.

Angelo Herndon: The Association continued its cooperating in the case of Angelo Herndon "railroaded" to 20 years on a Georgia chain gang because of radical activities. The Georgia supreme court set January 21 for a hearing on the case. On June

13 the court reversed the Georgia trial court which granted Herndon a writ of habeas corpus and upheld the constitutionality of the Georgia Slave Insurrection Law under which Herndon was convicted. Defense attorneys obtained a 60-day stay and appealed to the United States supreme court.

The Scottsboro Cases: The Association continued as a member of the Scottsboro Defense Committee, consisting of the American Civil Liberties Union, the International Labor Defense, the League for Industrial Democracy, the Church League for Industrial Democracy, the Methodist Federation for Social Service, the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, and the N.A.A.C.P., with the National Urban League as a sponsoring organization.

The fourth trial of Haywood Patterson at Decatur, Ala., in January, was characterized by prejudicial rulings and remarks from the bench. An all-white jury heard the case, although a dozen Negroes were called for service but excused. Efforts to secure a change of venue were unsuccessful. The defense attorneys were Samuel S. Leibowitz and C. L. Watts. Patterson was found guilty January 23, after the jury deliberated eight hours, and sentenced to 75 years imprisonment.

On January 24, Ozie Powell, one of the defendants, was shot and wounded by Sheriff Sandlin of Morgan County while the prisoners were enroute from Decatur to Birmingham, on the ground that he had attacked an officer. Sandlin was complimented by Governor Graves for "doing his duty."

The trial of Clarence Norris was postponed indefinitely after the State objected to the introduction by the defense of a statement by Dr. R. R. Bridges who examined Victoria Price immediately after the alleged criminal assault.

The defendants charged pressure was brought to bear on them before January 1 to get them to rid themselves of Samuel Leibowitz and give their case to an Alabama lawyer. Efforts were also allegedly made to intimidate Mrs. Powell, Ozie's mother, to make her say Attorney Leibowitz was the cause of her boy being shot and that she would work to get him out of the case. The second trial of Clarence Norris set for April 17 in Decatur, Ala., was again postponed. Late in October the trials were again postponed to December or January because of Judge Callahan's illness.

E. K. Harris: The Tennessee supreme court refused an appeal for E. K. Harris (see 1935 report) and he was executed May 22.

Cassie E. Jennings: The Chicago branch, through George A. Blakey of its legal staff, secured the discharge of Cassie E. Jennings, supervising foreman on a WPA project, who was arrested, humiliated and fined \$25 because he objected to a police officer beating a fellow worker with a nightstick. The court sustained a motion to vacate the fine.

Joseph Gathers: The Bayonne, N. J., branch blocked the extradition to South Carolina of Joseph Gathers, CCC enrollee at Camp Dix, N. J., held in \$15,000 bail for hearing before U. S. Commisisoner Joseph Holland on charge of murdering a federal officer at Berkely, S. C. Witnesses brought from the South were unable to pick Gathers from a line-up, so the case was dismissed. Attorneys Charles W. Carter of Jersey City and Rozario Mazzola represented the branch.

The Mobile Rape Case: The Mobile branch saved three colored youths from long prison sentences on a false rape charge and reopened the case of a fourth who had been hastily sentenced to 50 years. Two of the youths were acquitted and the third given a short jail term when branch attorneys established the falsity of the charges brought by the mother of a 10-year-old Porto Rican girl.

Dr. Taggart Case: Dr. E. W. Taggart, president of the Birmingham, Ala., branch was arrested on a charge of violating a local ordinance regulating posters, because the branch issued and distributed a poster denouncing lynching and appealing for N.A.A.C.P. memberships. The poster was illustrated with photos of two recent lynchings. He was released on \$50 bond. His case was dismissed at a hearing on March 4.

DISCRIMINATION

Mrs. T. Campbell: Complaint was lodged with the general passenger agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad in January against the forcible ejection of fifteen colored excursionists by two Virginia State Troopers and a detective from a coach on a Richmond-New York excursion train at Fredericksburg, Va., on January 11-12. Mrs. T. Campbell, the complainant, told the Association that the two jim-crow coaches being crowded, the colored excursionists unable to secure seats went into a white coach occupied by only 12 passengers. They seated themselves in the rear and refused to move when ordered by the brakeman. The white people did not object to their presence.

Oswald Garrison Villard, a stockholder in the railroad and an Association director also wrote to the general passenger agent, denouncing the incident as an outrage.

Army and Navy Color Bar.—The Chicago and Mobile, Ala., branches in conjunction with the national office, is vigorously pressing for a lifting of the color bar in all branches of the Army and Navy, and the reorganization of the 9th and 10th Cavalry and the 24th Infantry regiments, in view of increased military and naval appropriations by Congress.

New York Civil Rights Law.—The Association in cooperation with the Civil Liberties Union supported in February a proposed amendment to the New York Civil Rights law to include "any establishment where goods, wares or merchandise are sold at wholesale or retail, and air transportation."

New York A.B.C. Board.—Complaint was lodged with the New York Alcoholic Beverage Control Board in October against refusal of two Albany, N. Y., taverns to serve colored people.

The Board promised to investigate the situation and warn tavern keepers that such complaints would be considered when applications for renewal of licenses were made.

Boulder Dam.—In April the Association protested to Secretary of the Interior against the humiliation, insult and arrest of Director of Branches William Pickens at Boulder Dam.

Mr. Pickens was arrested because he refused to stand back and allow a party of white sightseers to go down in an elevator at the Dam while he and his colored companions waited. He and Walter W. Hamilton of Las Vegas, Nev., were held for "disturbing the peace" and taken in an automobile eight miles to the police station in Boulder City. The officials were visibly disturbed and after a conference released the two men but without apologies.

The office of the Bureau of Reclamation was incensed over the incident. The assistant to the engineer, Ralph Lowry, personally escorted the party through the entire dam. The elevator starter, it later developed, was from Texas.

As a result of a vigorous protest to Secretary Ickes, Federal Inspector Edgar E. Long at Boulder Dam was discharged in August and a sharp warning given to Ranger W. E. Lukens who arrested Mr. Pickens.

Greyhound Buses.—The Association in April refused a request from the Eastern Greyhound Bus line to advise its members to use its motor coaches in attending the Baltimore con-

ference. The refusal was based on the company's policy of assigning colored passengers to rear seats and seats over the rear wheels even in northern states where there are no jim-crow transportation laws. A high official of the company stated the year previously, the Association pointed out, that the official policy was to segregate colored passengers in the rear. The Association also scored the company's practice of denying colored bus passengers service in lunch and dining rooms at regular stops, and their humiliation and insult by ticket agents, drivers and other officials.

Filling Stations.—Prompt action by the Association in March forced a filling station near Cincinnati, O., to take down a sign reading "We Serve Whites Only" when it complained to the Sun Oil Co., the Indian Refining Company and the Butler County officials.

Prison Camp Cruelties.—The Association obtained the discharge of a Chattahoochee, Fla., prison camp captain for neglecting to treat a colored prisoner whose feet were swollen and sore from confinement in a sweat box. The prison captain refused to call a physician to treat the prisoner and Governor David Sholtz discharged him after an investigation by the Florida State Hospital.

In April, the Association protested again to Governor Sholtz against revolting cruelties and discrimination practiced upon male and female colored prisoners at the Florida State Prison Farm at Raiford where colored women were made to pick and shovel in all sorts of weather while white males loafed, studied and played games. Negro men were forced to remove their hats in the presence of white prisoners, and five colored inmates were beaten so unmercifully by three white guards that they were hidden from the other inmates. One of the victims disappeared.

The American Library Association.—In May, the executive board of the American Library Association voted: "That the question of racial discrimination, which has been brought to our attention, be made the first order of business at the first session of the Council at the next midwinter meeting, and that a committee be appointed to consider the question and report at that time."

The resolution followed a storm of protest against obnoxious regulations for Negroes attending the Richmond, Va., annual meeting of the American Library Association.

The Gdynia America Line (Polish).—Protest to the Gdynia American Line against alleged discrimination against a colored member of a tour group, by booking him on the British liner

Berengaria instead of the Batory, the ship carrying the special party to Russia, brought assurance from the passenger agent of the Polish line that the line had no rule against booking colored passengers but that accommodations on the Batory had been sold out some time before.

Ohio Civil Rights Law.—When in July an opinion of the Cuyahoga county court of appeals reversed the award by a lower court of \$100 damages to a colored woman denied service in a dress shop, the Cleveland branch immediately appealed to the Ohio supreme court. The defendant based refusal of service on ground it was a private shop, not a place of public accommodation and thus exempt from provisions of the Ohio civil rights law. The national office in November made application to file a brief as *amicus curiae* before the Ohio supreme court in the appeal made by Chester K. Gillespie, the plaintiff's attorney and president of the Cleveland branch. So did the A. C. L. Bureau.

On November 19, the court refused to review the decision of the Cuyahoga county court of appeals upholding the defense contention that retail shops are not bound by the Ohio civil rights law.

Plans were made to seek revision of the law in the next legislature.

Playland Amusement Park.—As a result of protests on the part of Dr. Errold D. Collymore, president of the White Plains branch, Charles H. Griffiths, chairman of the Westchester county, N. Y., Republican committee promised in July to personally cooperate to see that there is no cause for further complaint of discrimination against Negroes at the Playland Amusement Park, county-owned beach and pleasure resort.

This action followed years of difficulty on the part of colored people in buying tickets and enjoying the facilities at the resort, which culminated last year in the conviction of a white cashier who refused tickets to colored people. Miss Grace Mott Johnson, white sculptress, took an active part in the fight.

Representative Lindsay C. Warren.—The Association in August protested against the possible appointment of Representative Lindsay C. Warren of North Carolina as Comptroller General of the U. S. The appointment was opposed because Warren as chairman of the House Committee on Accounts with supervision over the House restaurant refused to permit colored people to be served there. In February, 1934, in connection with the forcible ejection of Miss Mabel Byrd of Chicago, Warren was roundly denounced and the incident precipitated a debate in Congress between Congressman DePriest of Illinois and Representative Tom Blanton of Texas.

The New York Post.—As the result of the Association's protest in August against mentioning the race of Negroes in crime stories, the editor of the New York *Post* issued an order that thereafter "color or race shall not be used in describing anyone connected with a crime unless color or race is an essential part of the story."

Citing the action of the *Post*, the Association wrote influential dailies in all sections of the country and received scores of assurances that no racial label would be used in crime stories.

"The March of Time".—The Association in September complained to the editors of *Time* magazine charging its radio news feature "The March of Time" as being "ignorant or vicious" in its broadcast of the campaign of the major political parties for the Negro vote. The broadcast of September 2 had declared that if a President gave equality to Negro citizens, he would have to appoint Negroes to his cabinet and that daughters of high U. S. officials would have to dance with Negro elected and appointed office holders.

Discrimination Against the Blind.—Following protests of gross discrimination against colored blind people by the N. Y. Association for the Blind, Dr. John H. Finley, head of the organization promised immediate investigation and remedial action. The Blind Association is supported by public contributions and advertises that it renders service to the blind regardless of race, color or creed. Nevertheless, the Association pointed out there is racial discrimination in its lodging houses, classes, social functions and camps.

Pennsylvania Civil Rights Law.—The Quarter Sessions Court of Allegheny county, Pa., declared the Pennsylvania civil rights law of 1935 constitutional in a decision handed down in October in a Pittsburgh restaurant discrimination case originating in January. The owner was given a suspended sentence and fined.

Washington Mixed Boxing Ban.—In October, a protest was lodged with the Amateur Athletic Union against the barring of colored amateur boxers from a tournament being sponsored in Washington, D. C., by the Washington *Herald*. The chairman of the District of Columbia A.A.U., Dr. O. V. Singer, allegedly declared that it would not sanction bouts between white and colored boxers.

Moving Pictures.—Protests were registered against "The Prisoner of Shark Island" an "anti-Negro picture" portraying Negroes as inferior and cowardly, and against the films "The Frisco Kid" and "Barbary Coast" which glorified lynching.

The Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer company was commended for production of the film "Fury" by the national office and many branches. It was considered one of the most powerful arguments ever made against lynching.

Judge B. C. Atlee.—Following swiftly upon news of the remark by Judge B. C. Atlee of Lancaster, Pa., to a colored prisoner, "Had they lynched you they would have been justified," impeachment petition was filed in the Pennsylvania legislature by Representative Homer S. Brown, on behalf of the Association, and Representative Marshall Shepard. The prisoner concerned was accused of annoying two small white girls. At the hearings before the sub-committee of the House judiciary general committee on July 21, witnesses testified to the hostile and incendiary remarks of the Judge. Herbert E. Millen, of Philadelphia, acted as attorney for the Association at the hearing. Judge Atlee gave the legislature a written apology for his statement and was let off with a severe censure.

SEGREGATION

New York State Reformatory.—The Association in November joined with others in a complaint against discrimination and segregation of colored girls at the New York Training School for Girls at Hudson. The Governor appointed a special committee of the Board whose report substantiate the charges. The secretary, Mr. White, participated in the investigation.

New York City Reformatory for Boys.—Following investigation by Thurgood Marshall of the N.A.A.C.P. legal staff which disclosed that colored boys of the New York City Reformatory for Boys at New Hampton, N. Y., were segregated in dining room, dormitories and at work, Commissioner of Correction, Austin A. McCormick, abolished the jim-crow arrangements.

THE BALLOT

The Association reiterated its policy of political nonpartisanship when efforts were made to hold it responsible for the political activities of some of its prominent members.

Its chief activity was obtaining pledges from Congressional candidates of all major parties to support a federal anti-lynching bill, legislation favorable to Negro workers and equitable distribution of federal education funds.

Registration Bar in North Carolina.—The denial of the vote to qualified colored citizens in Northampton county, N. C., whom the registrar held did not satisfy the educational requirements led the Association to protest to the Attorney General of the U. S. and Chairman James A. Farley of the Democratic National Committee.

The complainants, mostly college graduates, were permitted to vote in the November 3rd election upon orders from L. P. McClendon, chairman of the State board of elections.

North Carolina members of the Association are attacking the practice of registrars requiring colored people to make repeated trips to register so as to discourage their attempts to vote.

Intimidation of Florida Voters.—In November the Association asked the Attorney General of the U. S. to take action to punish white men who intimidated two Negro voters in Dania, Fla., on election day, drove them from the polls with pistols, forced them to jump from their automobile and slashed the car's tires with knives.

Wilkesboro, N. C.—Following fifteen months of persistent effort on the part of the Association and North Carolina citizens, John Cashion, registrar at an election booth in Wilkesboro, N. C., was found guilty in June on fourteen counts and of refusal to register fourteen colored citizens and fined \$300 in the U. S. District Court and placed on probation for three years. It was Cashion's excuse that the colored people, mostly college graduates, were not qualified under the state's educational test for voters.

The case was initiated in the 1934 election and the Department of Justice failed to act until affidavits were secured and presented in person in Washington. After considerable effort, the Association was finally successful in having Cashion indicted.

Chapter 5

THE DEPARTMENT OF BRANCHES

FIELD WORK

The Director of Branches and the Field Secretary were assisted by other members of the executive staff, particularly Special Counsel and the Special Assistant to the Secretary, in reaching one hundred and two (102) Branches of the Association during 1936, in the following states:

Alabama, Arizona, California, Connecticut, Colorado, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wyoming, and the District of Columbia.

The entire executive staff addressed a total of 791 meetings in 131 cities throughout the country, speaking before various types of clubs, conferences, church organizations, civic groups and student bodies. Executives of the Association spoke at the University of New Mexico, the University of North Carolina, the University of Southern California, Atlantic Christian College

(N. C.), and New York University, and radio addresses were broadcast from the following stations: KDKA and WJAS, Pittsburgh, Pa.; WIP and WFIL, Philadelphia, Pa.; WFBR and WCBM, Baltimore, Md., KRKD, Los Angeles, Cal., and WEVD, WABC, and WMCA, New York City.

SUMMARY OF MEETINGS AND MILEAGE

	<i>Meetings</i>	<i>Mileage</i>
Walter White	123	15,888
Roy Wilkins	42	5,210
William Pickens	321	20,394
Daisy E. Lampkin	163	7,660
Juanita E. Jackson	106	4,439
Charles H. Houston	33	6,084
Mary White Ovington	3	376
	791	60,051

INTENSIVE CAMPAIGNS

Field work carried the Director of Branches over the states of the west from Illinois to California. In Oakland and Los Angeles, he assisted in intensive membership campaigns, the Oakland campaign resulting in the largest membership there for many years.

The Field Secretary conducted intensive campaigns in Nashville, Atlanta, New Orleans, Washington, Pittsburgh, Detroit, Cleveland, Albany, Baltimore (aided by the Special Assistant to the Secretary), Chicago, and Lynchburg. As a result of these campaigns, the National Office received a total of \$8,550.60 for its work, after the Branches had deducted their share of the funds raised.

The Special Assistant to the Secretary helped the Boston Branch to secure more than two thousand members in its spring membership campaign.

Many of the Branches conducted their own membership and financial campaigns under local leadership in 1936, with notable success. In view of the limited field staff which the Association has, the importance of such efforts being successfully directed by local workers in the Branches cannot be over-estimated, and it was encouraging to note an increased number of branches willing and able to conduct their own campaigns without the supervision of a national field officer.

Outstanding among the campaigns directed by local workers were those conducted by the following Branches:

Birmingham, Mobile, San Francisco, Denver, Augusta, (Ga.), Waterloo, Louisville, Baton Rouge, Shreveport, Springfield, (Mass.), Grand Rapids, Duluth, Kansas City (Mo.), St. Louis, Bayonne, Elizabeth, Orange, Jamaica (N. Y.), New Rochelle, New York City, Rochester, White Plains, Toledo, Youngstown, Oklahoma City, Sapulpa, Tulsa, Portland (Ore.), Bryn Mawr, Philadelphia, Media, Sioux Falls, El Paso, San Antonio, Richmond (Va.), Charleston (W. Va.), and Marion County (W. Va.).

The total contributed by the Branches toward the national budget in 1936 was \$26,288.30, approximately five thousand dollars in excess of the 1935 contribution.

Seventy-six (76) Branches paid the full apportionment assigned for 1936, the apportionment being the amount each Branch is asked to contribute toward the national budget. The Honor Roll of these Branches is as follows:

Phoenix, Ariz.	Rahway, N. J.
Tucson, Ariz.	Albuquerque, N. M.
Pine Bluff, Ark.	Albany, N. Y.
Alameda County (Oakland), Cal.	Jamaica, N. Y.
Los Angeles, Cal.	Newburgh, N. Y.
Monrovia, Cal.	New Rochelle, N. Y.
Sacramento, Cal.	Rochester, N. Y.
Santa Barbara, Cal.	Syracuse, N. Y.
Stockton, Cal.	White Plains, N. Y.
Pueblo, Colo.	Statesville, N. C.
Washington, D. C.	Canton, Ohio
St. Petersburg, Fla.	Cleveland, Ohio
Atlanta, Ga.	Dayton, Ohio
Augusta, Ga.	Licking County, Ohio
Rome, Ga.	Toledo, Ohio
Chicago, Ill.	Youngstown, Ohio
French Lick, Ind.	Oklahoma City, Okla.
Gary, Ind.	Sapulpa, Okla.
Indianapolis, Ind.	Allegheny Valley (New Kensington), Pa.
Waterloo, Ia.	Bryn Mawr, Pa.
Newton, Kans.	Chester, Pa.
Monroe, La.	Media, Pa.
New Orleans, La.	New Castle, Pa.
Shreveport, La.	Pittsburgh, Pa.
Annapolis, Md.	Uniontown, Pa.
Baltimore, Md.	Newport, R. I.
Boston, Mass.	Providence, R. I.
Springfield, Mass.	Sioux Falls, S. D.
Detroit, Mich.	El Paso, Texas
Flint, Mich.	San Antonio, Texas
Grand Rapids, Mich.	Louisa County (Louisa), Va.
Duluth, Minn.	Richmond, Va.
St. Louis, Mo.	Roanoke, Va.
Springfield, Mo.	Tacoma, Wash.
Bayonne, N. J.	Charleston, West Va.
Elizabeth, N. J.	Marion County (Fairmont), West Va.
Morris County (Morristown), N. J.	Montgomery, West Va.
Orange, N. J.	Cheyenne, Wyo.

New and Reorganized Branches.—The Board of Directors granted permanent charters to nineteen (19) new and reorganized Branches, in the following places:

Sacramento, Calif.; Hopkinsville, Ky.; Lake Charles, La.; Shreveport, La.; Wicomico County (Salisbury), Md.; Frederick, Md.; Benton Harbor, Mich.; Syracuse, N. Y.; Henderson, N. C.; Greene County (Xenia), Ohio; Bartlesville, Okla.; Hugo, Okla.; Ellsworth, Pa.; Halifax County (South Boston), Va.; Louisa County (Louisa), Va.; Suffolk, Va.; Marion County (Fairmont), West Va.; Waco, Texas, and Waxahachie, Texas.

The following Branches which had been moribund were placed once again in the list of active units in 1936:

Bakersfield, Calif.; Fresno, Calif.; Santa Barbara, Calif.; St. Petersburg, Fla.; Danville, Ill.; Troy, N. Y.; Asheville, N. C.; Canton, Ohio; Dayton, Ohio; Mansfield, Ohio; Youngstown, Ohio; Charleston, S. C.; Nashville, Tenn.

State and Regional Conferences.—The State Conferences of Branches in Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, New Jersey, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania and Virginia rendered valuable service to the Association by stimulating the work of the Branches, helping to organize new Branches and to revive dormant Branches, and generally coordinating the activities of the N.A.A.C.P. in meeting the problems which arose in the various states.

The California Branches met at Los Angeles, July 9-11, and organized a California State Conference.

The organization of the first Regional Conference of the N.A.A.C.P. at Mobile, Ala. on April 25-26 was considered a significant and hopeful sign for the expansion and revitalization of the Association's work in that section. Fifteen branches in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, and Mississippi were included in the new Conference. Resolutions adopted at the organization meeting demanded the right to vote, equal jury service, equal educational opportunity, the freedom of the Scottsboro boys, the passage of a federal anti-lynching law, and the wiping out of jim crow in the unions.

ANNUAL CONFERENCE

A ten-year attendance record was broken at the 27th annual conference in Baltimore, June 29 - July 5, inclusive, when 523 delegates registered from 23 States, 209 of the delegates being young people. The scheduled addresses dealt with racial discrimination in administration of relief, the plight of the sharecroppers, educational inequalities, the anti-lynching fight, vote discrimination and segregation. A feature of the Conference was the activity of the Youth Council.

Speakers for the evening mass meetings included: Secretary of the Interior, Harold L. Ickes, Dr. Louis T. Wright, John Brophy, Dr. E. Franklin Frazier, Gardner Jackson, Charles H. Houston, Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, Senator Robert F. Wagner, Miss Marjorie Penny, J. Franklyn Bourne, Martin L. Harvey and Miss Juanita E. Jackson.

The twenty-second Spingarn medal was formally presented to Mrs. John Hope for the late Dr. John Hope, president of Atlanta University, at the July 3 meeting, and the N.A.A.C.P. merit medal was given to Irvin C. Mollison, Chicago lawyer and president of the Illinois State Conference of Branches because of his services on the legal redress committee of the Chicago branch and as president of the State Conference, at the July 5, Sunday afternoon meeting.

It was voted to hold the 1937 conference in Detroit, Michigan.

PUBLICITY

The greatest source of publicity during 1936 was the Costigan-Wagner anti-lynching bill and the fight for its passage. The news stories were widely reproduced and the fight elicited editorial comment from all parts of the country and abroad. Other sources of wide publicity were the annual conference at Baltimore, of which reports were distributed by all wire news agencies; the campaign for educational equality; the fight against Senator William E. Borah's efforts to win the Republican presidential nomination because of his stand against the federal anti-lynching bill; and the Brown, Ellington and Shields case in Mississippi which won wide comment when the U. S. supreme court decided against the prosecution in a scathing decision. Another source of publicity, especially in the colored press, was the Association's attack on color discrimination in the Mobile, Ala., post office. North Carolina dailies commented on the Association's fight against Representative Lindsay Warren's nomination for comptroller general because of his attitude in the House restaurant case. The colored newspapers, as usual, devoted much space to the Association's releases.

The Secretary delivered a fifteen-minute radio broadcast November 3, over the nationwide network of the Columbia Broadcasting System on equality of education for Negro youth.

MISCELLANEOUS

Italo-Ethiopian War: The Association joined with the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, Con-

gressman Arthur W. Mitchell and others in opposing an amendment to the neutrality bill proposed by Representative Tinkham of Massachusetts which would have enabled Italy to reap the benefit of war trade from the United States whereas Ethiopia would not.

J. E. Spingarn Lectures: The Association was benefitted by lectures on clematis given by J. E. Spingarn, its president, to garden clubs. Mr. Spingarn, who has the largest collection of clematis in the world, agreed to lecture on the famous flower if garden clubs who asked him to speak would contribute \$50 to the N.A.A.C.P.

Harlem Hospital Report: The complete report under the title "Opportunities for the Medical Education of Negroes" was published November 19 by Charles Scribner's Sons. The publication was made possible by a donation from the Carnegie Corporation.

The Staff: The assistant secretary and acting editor of *The Crisis* became editor in January; Attorney Thurgood Marshall of Baltimore joined the staff for six months to aid the legal campaign against educational inequalities, conducting research work for law suits brought in grammar and high school pupil transportation cases and cases against State universities.

The director of branches, William Pickens, suffered a broken arm, and a white hitch-hiker accompanying him was killed, in May when Mr. Pickens' car crashed into a tree in California. Mr. Pickens was temporarily jailed on a charge of reckless driving but later released. He was completely exonerated of any criminal negligence at the hearing in Bakersfield, Cal., in July. He was represented by Attorneys Thomas L. Griffith, Jr., president of the Los Angeles branch and Walter A. Gordon of Berkeley.

1936 Olympic Games: The Association cabled congratulations to the colored members of the United States Olympic team for their performances at the Berlin Olympic Games.

Board of Directors: President John Hope of Atlanta University, widely known educator and a member of the first board of directors passed away in February. His funeral was attended by Mrs. Daisy E. Lampkin, field secretary, and Dr. James Weldon Johnson, vice-president of the Association.

The Association telegraphed condolences on the passing of Miss Mary McDowell, world-famed Chicago social worker, one of the founders of the N.A.A.C.P. and for many years member of the executive committee of the Chicago branch.

New members elected to the Board of Directors at the annual meeting in January were: R. D. Evans, Roscoe Dunjee, A. T. Walden, Miss L. Pearl Mitchell, Sidney R. Redmond, Rev. Joseph W. Nicholson, Rev. William N. DeBerry, Miss Grace B. Fenderson, Col. Arthur W. Little, and L. H. Lightner.

Wagner Housing Bill: The Association, through its secretary who testified before the Senate Committee on Education and Labor, urged favorable action on the Wagner housing bill to provide low-cost, modern homes.

Chapter 6 FINANCES AND THE CRISIS

Life Members: Following are the names of those who subscribed to life memberships since the plan was inaugurated in 1927. A life membership is \$500, payable in a lump sum or in annual installments of \$100. Those who have paid this membership in full and whose names are inscribed upon the permanent bronze plaque in the national office in New York are:

John B. Nail, New York City
Afro-American Newspapers, Inc.,
Baltimore, Md.
Ernest R. Alexander, New York City
Harry E. Davis, Cleveland, O.
Louise W. Davis, Cleveland, O.
John M. Drew, Darby, Pa.
John H. Howard, New York City
*Charles K. Ovington, New York City
Elizabeth Ovington, New York City
Mary White Ovington, New York City

*Albert E. Pillsbury, Boston, Mass.
Jestina Roy, Philadelphia, Pa.
Amy E. Spingarn, New York City
Arthur B. Spingarn, New York City
J. E. Spingarn, New York City
*Neval H. Thomas, Washington, D. C.
Helen D. Washington, Newark, N. J.
A. Wilberforce Williams, Chicago, Ill.
*Mary E. Wilson, Boston, Mass.
Louis T. Wright, New York City

PAID IN PART

Eleanor Alexander, Cleveland, O.
Edward W. Anderson, San Diego, Cal.
John A. Bailey, Columbus, O.
A. E. Bush, Little Rock, Ark.
Simeon T. Carson, Washington, D. C.
Edward S. Cunningham, Bklyn., N.Y.
James H. Curry, Jersey City, N. J.
Dennis Edwards, New York City
Charles H. Garvin, Cleveland, O.
Elzora Gibson, Los Angeles, Calif.
C. B. Gilmore, Athens, Ga.
W. C. Handy, New York City
John R. Hawkins, Washington, D. C.
Lonnie Hicks, New York City
H. B. Holmes, Columbus, O.
E. A. Kendall, Hot Springs, Ark.
Nathan R. Margold, New York City
John E. Nail, New York City
L. A. Nixon, El Paso, Tex.
Henry C. Patterson, Philadelphia, Pa.
James W. Roberson, Jersey City, N.J.
M. E. Ross, New York City
O. H. Sweet, Detroit, Mich.

Eleanora K. Terrell, Plainfield, N. J.
R. M. Tribbitt, Columbus, O.
U. Conrad Vincent, New York City
*Maggie L. Walker, Richmond, Va.
Moses L. Walker, Detroit, Mich.
J. Q. R. A. Webb, Norfolk, Va.
*J. W. Hudspeth, East Orange, N. J.
Willis N. Huggins, New York City
*John Hurst, Baltimore, Md.
James A. Jackson, Columbus, O.
Nannie E. Jewell, St. Louis, Mo.
Paul E. Johnson, Chicago, Ill.
Wardner H. Jones, Buffalo, N. Y.
B. L. Jordan, Richmond, Va.
T. C. Windham, Birmingham, Ala.
W. W. Wolfe, Newark, N. J.
Afro-American Life Insurance Co.,
Jacksonville, Fla.
The National Benefit Life Insurance
Company, Washington, D. C.
Order of the Eastern Star, Mobile, Ala.
Beaux Art Club, Newark, N. J.
Jesse G. Dickinson, Columbus, O.

**Deceased.*

FINANCIAL REPORTS

Omission of Statements: For reasons of economy the balance sheet statement of the Association is being omitted this year, as well as the summary statement of special funds. We are carrying, however, from W. C. Heaton Company, a statement of income and expenses, exclusive of special funds, for the year ending December 31, 1936.

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.
Gentlemen:

Pursuant to engagement, we have made a limited examination of the books and other accounting records of the

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF
COLORED PEOPLE
GENERAL DEPARTMENT

for the year ended December 31, 1936. In connection therewith, we have prepared and submit the following financial statement:

Statement 1—Balance Sheet, December 31, 1936.

Statement 2—Income and Expense Statement—General Fund for the
Year Ended December 31, 1936.

Statement 3—Summary Statement—Special Funds for the Year Ended
December 31, 1936.

While a detailed audit of the accounts was not made, extensive tests were applied to determine that the accounts were substantially correct. We have made the usual verification of balance sheet items including confirmation of bank balances and securities held for safe keeping, direct from the depositories.

We have examined all disbursements made by check, have tested payments from the petty cash fund and have traced all recorded receipts through deposit to the banks.

Operations for the year have resulted in a net income of \$5,900.09, summarized below:

Total income from contributions, memberships, etc...	\$47,724.49
Total salaries and expenses.....	43,117.95
	<u>4,606.54</u>
Appropriations	
To The Crisis for salary and expenses.....	\$1,525.00
To Branch State Conferences.....	462.40
	<u>1,987.40</u>
Total appropriations	2,619.14
Other Income	
Amount realized on sale of part of securities.....	2,796.36
Profit on sale of 6 shares American Tel. & Tel....	343.69
Cancellation of Crisis debts.....	610.90
	<u>3,750.95</u>
	6,370.09
Other Deduction—Loss of car by accident—Net.....	470.00
	<u>\$ 5,900.09</u>

We have analyzed the income and disbursements of the Special Funds of the Association and find that they agree in total with the report of the Association. We have not, however, verified the classification of the disbursements from the funds, but have accepted the figures as recorded.

In our opinion, the appended Balance Sheet and Statement of Income and Expenses present with substantial accuracy the financial condition of the General Department of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People as at December 31, 1936 and the financial operations for the year then ended, respectively.

Very truly yours,

W. C. HEATON & CO.

INCOME AND EXPENSE STATEMENT

GENERAL FUND

For the Year Ended December 31, 1936

INCOME:

Contributions: General	\$13,594.50	
Contributions: Annual Conference.....	900.00	
Contributions: Birthday Celebration.....	449.36	
Contributions: Education Campaign Fund	148.00	
Total Contributions		\$15,091.86
Memberships: Branch Membership.....	23,797.85	
Memberships: Memberships at Large.....	2,932.24	
Memberships: Life (amount applicable to 1936)	1,420.00	
Total Memberships		28,150.09
Miscellaneous: Christmas seals, net.....	2,059.67	
Literature sales, net.....	45.10	
Contributions—25th Anniversary	3.38	
Branch contributions for traveling expenses	1,590.45	
Interest, dividends and rentals.....	783.94	
Total Miscellaneous		4,482.54
Total Income		\$47,724.49

EXPENSES:

Salaries: Administrative	8,964.42	
Salaries: Field	5,520.00	
Salaries: Clerical	11,511.28	
Salaries: Special publicity.....	85.00	
Total Salaries		26,080.70
Rent	1,309.72	
Light	130.65	
Telephone and Telegraph	1,102.99	
Postage	2,729.11	
Printing, Multigraphing and Stationery....	1,863.20	
Traveling	2,724.97	
Annual Conference	807.55	
Clippings	169.07	
Supplies and Sundries	1,753.87	
Medals and Awards	212.58	
Miscellaneous—Insurance, interest, bank charges, etc.	163.22	
Crisis Subscriptions to Members.....	3,694.90	
Depreciation on Furniture	200.42	
Accounting	175.00	
Total Other Expenses.....		17,037.25
Total Expenses		43,117.95
Net Profit, Ordinary Operations.....		4,606.54

APPROPRIATIONS:

To The Crisis for Salary.....	900.00	
To The Crisis for Expenses.....	625.00	
	1,525.00	
To Branch State Conferences.....	462.40	
Total Appropriations		1,987.40
Profit After Appropriations.....		2,619.14

OTHER INCOME:

Amount realized on sale of part of securities, carried on the books at \$1.00.....	2,796.36	
Profit on sale of 6 shares American Tel. & Tel. Co. stock	343.69	
Cancellation of Crisis debts.....	610.90	
Total Other Income.....	3,750.95	
Other Deductions—Loss of car by accident, net.....	6,370.09	
	470.00	
Net Income, to Statement 1.....	\$ 5,900.09	

THE CRISIS

The circulation of The Crisis did not vary greatly throughout 1936. It fluctuates between 10,500 and 11,500 copies monthly. The magazine continues to suffer from lack of funds for expansion, although some assistance was given it during 1936 by the New York Crisis Committee organized in the spring. We have had to continue as we did in 1934 and 1935 to devote most of our funds to reducing the accounts payable and maintaining the circulation level. It is to be regretted that the branches of the N.A.A.C.P. are not more energetic in promoting the sale of the magazine, although they have made increased effort to secure combination subscriptions and memberships, particularly in the campaigns conducted by Mrs. Daisy E. Lampkin, the field secretary. The youth councils and college chapters have made a beginning of selling the magazine and probably will work out in time an efficient sales organization. With more than 300 functioning branches of the N.A.A.C.P. and more than 100 functioning youth councils the sales ought to increase without any great effort by at least 4,000 copies monthly.

Omission of Statements: For reasons of economy the balance sheet of The Crisis Publishing Company, Inc., and comparison have been omitted. The profit and loss statement from the report of the W. C. Heaton Company for the year ending December 31, 1936 is published herewith.

PROFIT AND LOSS STATEMENT

For the Year Ended December 31, 1936

		<i>% to Total Income</i>
INCOME:		
Sales, net of returns.....	\$ 4,261.67	
Subscription income:		
Unexpired subscriptions, January 1.....	\$2,216.31	
Subscriptions received—From N.A.A.C.P.....	3,694.90	
Subscriptions received—Direct	1,724.71	
	7,635.92	
Unearned subscriptions, December 31.....	2,421.35	
Subscription Income	5,214.57	
Advertising (Exclusive of \$900.00, billing value of space allowed to N.A.A.C.P.).....	3,710.42	
	13,186.66	
Book Department—Profit	139.62	
Interest	3.51	
Total Income	13,329.79	100.00

COSTS AND EXPENSES:

Production Cost:

Inventory, January, 1936 Issue.....	80.00
Paper Purchased	1,380.66
Printing Purchased	3,717.95
Engraving Purchased	550.25

Total Inventory and Purchases.....	5,728.86
Deduct: Inventory, January, 1937 Issue.....	38.00

Total Production Cost.....	5,690.86	42.69
Salaries	4,005.00	30.05

Expenses:

Publicity and Circulation.....	\$950.30
Postage and Mailing.....	922.76
Editorial Expenses	155.60
Copyrights	24.78
Rent	915.24
Telephone and Telegraph.....	273.00
Insurance	34.34
General Office Supplies and Expenses..	633.46
Taxes	41.22

Total Expenses	3,950.70	29.64
Depreciation of Furniture and Fixtures..	135.13	1.01

Bad Debts, Net of Recoveries:

Agents	734.55
Advertisers	165.95

Total Bad Debts.....	900.50	6.76
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Total Costs and Expenses....	14,682.19	110.15
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Operating Loss	1,352.40	10.15
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CONTRIBUTIONS:

By N.A.A.C.P.	1,525.00
By Others	12.50

1,537.50

Net Profit, to Statement 1..	\$ 185.10
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FORM OF BEQUEST

I give and bequeath to the "National Association for the Advancement of Colored People," incorporated in the year 1911, under the Laws of the State of New York the sum of.....

Dollars to be used for the purposes of the said Association.

4264115

N. A. A. C. P.

28th Annual Report

for

1937



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The National Association for the Advancement
of Colored People

July 26, 1938

69 FIFTH AVENUE

NEW YORK CITY

OFFICERS FOR 1938

NATIONAL OFFICERS

President
J. E. SPINGARN
Chairman of the Board
DR. LOUIS T. WRIGHT

Vice-Presidents
NANNIE H. BURROUGHS
GODFREY LOWELL CABOT
HON. ARTHUR CAPPER
BISHOP JOHN A. GREGG
REV. JOHN HAYNES HOLMES
MANLEY O. HUDSON
JAMES WELDON JOHNSON
REV. A. CLAYTON POWELL
ARTHUR B. SPINGARN
OSWALD GARRISON VILLARD
Treasurer
MARY WHITE OVINGTON

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WALTER WHITE, *Secretary*
ROY WILKINS, *Assistant Secretary*
Editor of The Crisis
WILLIAM PICKENS, *Director of*
Branches
DAISY E. LAMPKIN, *Field Secretary*
CHARLES H. HOUSTON, *Special Counsel*
THURGOOD MARSHALL,
Assistant Special Counsel
JUANITA E. JACKSON,
Special Assistant to the Secretary
E. FREDERIC MORROW,
Branch Coordinator

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Amenia, N. Y., J. E. Spingarn; *Atlanta*, A. T. Walden; *Baltimore*, Carl Murphy; *Birmingham*, Dr. E. W. Taggart; *Charleston, W. Va.*, T. G. Nutter; *Chicago*, Prof. Paul H. Douglas; *Cleveland*, Hon. Harry E. Davis, L. Pearl Mitchell; *Denver*, L. H. Lightner; *Detroit*, Hon. Ira W. Jayne, Hon. Frank Murphy; *Emporia, Kas.*, William Allen White; *Nashville, Tenn.*, Dr. N. C. McPherson; *Newark, N. J.*, Grace B. Fenderson; *New York*, Lillian A. Alexander, Dr. Allan Knight Chalmers, Dr. Walter Gray Crump, Marion Cuthbert, Hubert T. Delany, Rachel Davis Dubois, Douglas P. Falconer, Lewis S. Gannett, Rev. John Haynes Holmes, Dr. William Lloyd Imes, James Weldon Johnson, Dr. John H. Johnson, Hon. Herbert H. Lehman, Hon. Caroline O'Day, Mary White Ovington, James H. Robinson, Arthur B. Spingarn, Charles H. Studin, Hon. Charles E. Toney, Frances Williams, Dr. Louis T. Wright; *Northampton, Mass.*, Dr. William Allan Neilson; *Oklahoma City*, Roscoe Dunjee; *Philadelphia*, Isadore Martin; *St. Louis*, Sidney R. Redmond; *Talladega, Ala.*, Dr. Joseph W. Nicholson; *Topeka, Kas.*, Hon. Arthur Capper; *Washington*, Hon. William H. Hastie, Charles Edward Russell, Dr. Charles H. Thompson, Dr. Elizabeth Yates Webb.

STANDING COMMITTEES

LEGAL COMMITTEE: Arthur B. Spingarn, *Chairman*; Francis Biddle, Homer S. Brown, Hubert T. Delany, Irwin T. Dorch, Morris L. Ernst, Felix Frankfurter, N. J. Frederick, Lloyd Garrison, Walter A. Gordon, Thomas L. Griffith, Jr., Arthur Garfield Hays, Jesse S. Heslip, Charles H. Houston, William F. Illig, Karl N. Llewellyn, Z. Alexander Looby, James Marshall, William T. McKnight, Irvin C. Mollison, Edward H. Morris, T. G. Nutter, Leon A. Ransom, Louis L. Redding, Herbert K. Stockton, Charles H. Studin.
COMMITTEE ON BRANCHES: Charles H. Studin, *Chairman*; Isadore Martin, Mary White Ovington.

BUDGET COMMITTEE: Arthur B. Spingarn, *Chairman*; Allan Knight Chalmers, John H. Johnson, Charles E. Toney, Walter Gray Crump.

DIRECTORS OF THE CRISIS PUBLISHING COMPANY, INC.: Dr. L. T. Wright, *President*; Walter White, *Secretary*; Mrs. E. R. Alexander, *Treasurer*; Arthur B. Spingarn, Roy Wilkins.

SPINGARN MEDAL AWARD COMMITTEE: Heywood Broun, Marion Cuthbert, Virginius Dabney, Olive Tilford Dargan, Frank Murphy, Dr. William Stuart Nelson, A. Philip Randolph, Theodore Roosevelt, Walter White.

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Chapter 1

LYNCHING

The fight against lynching, which has been a paramount activity of the association since it was organized in 1909 and which was intensified beginning in January, 1934, chalked up a major victory April 15, 1937, when the Gavagan federal anti-lynching bill was passed in the House of Representatives by a vote of 277 - 119.

Five southern representatives, Maury Maverick, of Texas; Lyle H. Boren, R. P. Hill, Jed Johnson, and Jack Nichols, all of Oklahoma, voted for the bill. The vote in the House came after a dramatic series of events and two days of bitter debate in which race-hatred speeches held the floor.

Numerous anti-lynching bills were introduced in the House at the beginning of the session in January, but Representative Joseph A. Gavagan, of the 21st New York district, pushed his measure to a vote despite all obstacles. The chief of these was a refusal of the House judiciary committee, under the chairmanship of Representative Hatton W. Sumners of Texas, to report out any of the anti-lynching bills. Representative Gavagan, therefore, placed a discharge petition on the speaker's desk calling for 218 signatures—a majority of the House—to bring his bill out of committee.

When Representative Gavagan's petition had received more than 170 signatures and it was apparent that the desired number would be secured, Chairman Sumners reversed his position and announced that his committee would report out an anti-lynching bill which had been introduced by Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell of Illinois. The Mitchell bill was generally regarded as much less drastic in its provisions than the Gavagan measure. Additional signatures on the Gavagan petition spurred Chairman Sumners to call a hearing of his committee on the Mitchell bill and it was reported out favorably April 1 and scheduled to come to the floor April 7. In the meanwhile, the Gavagan petition had secured the required 218 signatures and by the rules of the House was scheduled for the floor April 12. The Mitchell bill came up in the House April 7 and was defeated by a vote of 257 - 122.

There is no other way to explain the speed with which the Mitchell bill was reported out by a Texas congressman, the chairman of a powerful committee who had declared on many occasions that he would never permit his committee to report out

a federal anti-lynching bill, except that Chairman Sumners felt that the Mitchell bill was not as effective a piece of legislation as the Gavagan bill.

The Gavagan bill was called up on April 12 and debate was scheduled to begin April 13. It proceeded through April 13 but was halted by the regular Wednesday calendar April 14 and resumed April 15, each side having six hours for debate. In the beginning, the southerners kept their arguments on a relatively high plane, discussing the question of constitutionality and other matters; but as it became apparent that the bill would pass, the speeches of the opposition became more bitter and loaded down with the usual anti-Negro sentiments. The congressmen from Mississippi and Georgia were especially vicious in their speeches. Congressman Gavagan remained on the floor at the head of his supporters and engineered his bill to a final vote by brilliant parliamentary strategy. He yielded no points and permitted no amendments.

The bill was well on its way to passage, but victory was assured in mid-afternoon of the 13th when a congressman arose and read a United Press dispatch which told of a double lynching at Duck Hill, Miss., in which two colored men had been chained to trees and tortured with blow-torches before being lynched on suspicion of having murdered a store keeper in a holdup. Shortly before 7 o'clock April 15, the vote was taken with the above-noted result.

Immediately upon the passage of the bill by the House, action was begun to speed a companion measure to a vote in the Senate, but the rules of the Senate created an obstacle that made progress difficult. Congress remained in Washington practically the whole summer, wrangling over the Presidents' proposal to enlarge the United States supreme court. Senator Joseph T. Robinson, majority leader, died in mid-summer and the court bill was finally defeated. With its defeat, there was a rush to adjourn. By this time it was mid-August. On August 12, Senator Robert F. Wagner suddenly secured the floor and called for consideration of his anti-lynching bill. This move threw the Senate into consternation because everyone wanted to go home and all realized that an anti-lynching bill would indefinitely postpone adjournment. Senator Wagner held the floor and insisted on his parliamentary rights. Senate leaders conferred hurriedly and after two days finally agreed to give the anti-lynching bill a special order, making it the second item of business on the Senate calendar, with a farm bill the first item. It was agreed that this order would prevail either at a special session of Congress in the fall or the regular session in January, 1938.

A special session was called by President Roosevelt to convene November 15, and since there was no farm bill ready for the consideration of the Senate, the supporters of the anti-lynching bill moved that it be taken up. Opponents of the bill filibustered against its consideration from November 16 to November 22 when a farm bill was hurriedly rushed to the floor.

Debate on the farm bill lasted until about Christmas time and with only a few days remaining before the holidays and with a housing bill ready to be passed, sponsors of the anti-lynching bill conferred with leaders in the Senate and secured an agreement to make the anti-lynching bill the first order of business in the Senate at the opening of the regular session in January.

The campaign for the passage of the anti-lynching bill throughout 1937 gathered increasing momentum and support in all sections of the country. Schools, colleges, labor unions, women's groups, Catholic organizations, Jewish groups, student groups both colored and white and from northern and southern schools, single churches and denominational groups and hundreds of other organized groups indorsed a federal anti-lynching bill and urged its passage.

A not inconsiderable number of southern daily newspapers either openly supported the bill or ceased vitriolic attacks against it. The most prominent southern newspapers indorsing the bill and editorially urging its passage were the Richmond, Va., *Times-Dispatch*, the Louisville, Ky., *Courier-Journal*, and the Greensboro, N. C. *Daily News*. The New Orleans *Item-Tribune* was not opposed to the bill and the Birmingham, Ala., dailies were not hostile to it, although they did not campaign for its passage. In the thick of the fight at the head of the procession was the Richmond, Va., *Times-Dispatch*, under the editorship of Virginus Dabney. Equally outspoken was the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, and the Greensboro *Daily News*. Six other dailies in Virginia followed the lead of the *Times-Dispatch*, and the most striking editorial of the year came from the Danville, Va., *Register* immediately following the Duck Hill blow-torch lynchings on April 13.

A further indication of the tremendous sentiment in support of the legislation was found in the poll of the American Institute of Public Opinion released January 31. The poll showed 70% of the people in favor of having Congress enact a law which would make lynching a federal crime and only 30% opposed. The most astonishing aspect of the poll is that it found 65% of its voters in the southern states answering "yes" to the question.

As for the lynchings themselves, 1937 showed a total of only 8, an all-time low figure, the next lowest being the figure of 10 in 1932.

Detailed information and statistics on the year's lynchings follow:

LYNCHING RECORD FOR 1937

Chronological List

- February 2: *Abbeyville, Ala.*: (New York *Post*, February 2.) *Wesley Johnson*, 22, was taken from the Henry County jail and hanged by a mob of one hundred men. Johnson was being held on a charge of attempting to assault a white woman.
- April 13: *Duck Hill, Miss.*: (New York *Times*, April 14.) *Roosevelt Townes* and "*Boot Jack*" *MacDaniels*, accused of the murder of a white man, were lynched by a mob of two hundred which forced the sheriff and his deputies to surrender the men as they were being returned to jail from the Montgomery County courthouse at Winona, Miss. Before being shot to death *MacDaniels* was chained to a tree and his flesh was seared with a gasoline blow torch. The torch was next applied to *Townes*, and then the lynchers piled brush high about him, saturated it with gasoline and touched a match to the pyre.
- July 20: *Tallahassee, Fla.*: (New York *Post*, July 20.) *Richard Hawkins* and *Ernest Ponder*, charged with stabbing a policeman, were shot to death "by unidentified persons." There were reports that a band of men entered police headquarters and forced an officer to accompany them at the point of a gun to the jail and get the two Negroes out of their cells.
- August 17: *Covington, Tenn.*: (New York *World-Telegram*, August 17.) The body of *Albert Gooden* was found hanging from a bridge railing. It had been riddled with bullets. Gooden was lynched by six masked men who took him from the custody of a sheriff. He had been indicted by the Grand Jury for the murder of a white man and was being returned from the Shelby County jail at Memphis to Covington. He had been taken to Memphis on July 18 after a mob had stormed the Covington jail.
- September 3: *Mount Vernon, Ga.*: (New York *Herald-Tribune*, September 3.) *Will Kirby* was shot and killed when he resisted efforts of a posse to search his house for another Negro suspected of assaulting a white woman. Deputy Sheriff Peterson said he heard about twenty-five men had surrounded the Negro's house.
- October 4: *Crestview, Fla.*: (New York *Times*, October 5.) *J. C. Evans*, charged with a "crime against nature" involving an attack on a twelve-year-old white boy, was taken from a sheriff by five hooded men and shot to death. Evans had been held in jail at Panama City and was being taken to Milton, Florida, for trial.

STATISTICAL RECORD

<i>Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Place</i>	<i>Manner of Lynching</i>
1. Wesley Johnson	Feb. 2	Abbeyville, Ala.	Hanged & Shot
2. Roosevelt Townes	Apr. 13	Duck Hill, Miss.	Burned
3. "Boot Jack" MacDaniels	Apr. 13	Duck Hill, Miss.	Shot
4. Richard Hawkins	July 20	Tallahassee, Fla.	Shot
5. Ernest Ponder	July 20	Tallahassee, Fla.	Shot
6. Albert Gooden	Aug. 17	Covington, Tenn.	Hanged & Shot
7. Will Kirby	Sept. 3	Mount Vernon, Ga.	Shot
8. J. C. Evans	Oct. 4	Crestview, Fla.	Shot

SUMMARY

<i>By States</i>		<i>OFFENSES ALLEGED</i>	
Alabama	1	Murder	3
Florida	3	Attempted attack on white woman	1
Georgia	1	Attack on white boy	1
Mississippi	2	Assault on white man	2
Tennessee	1	Resisting search of home	1
Total	8	Total	8

MANNER OF LYNCHING

Burned	1
Shot	5
Hanged and Shot	2
Total	8

Chapter 2

EDUCATION

The campaign against inequalities in public education was continued through the year 1937.

The scope of the campaign was broadened to include the protection of the rights of Negroes in the proposed appropriation of federal funds for education. The Harrison-Black-Fletcher bill introduced in the seventy-fifth Congress proposed an initial grant of \$100,000,000 with an increase of \$50,000,000 a year until a total annual appropriation of \$300,000,000 of federal funds was reached, to be divided among the states for education. There were no safeguards in the original bill to protect the rights of Negroes in the distribution of these funds in the southern states. On January 5, the N.A.A.C.P. started a campaign to have included in the bill certain safeguards for the protection of Negroes. A National

Coordinating Committee, composed of representatives of twenty-five national organizations, was organized in Washington, D. C., combining their efforts to secure amendments to the bill.

Charles H. Houston, special counsel, and Charles H. Thompson, member of the board of directors, were among persons testifying at the hearings held on this bill.

The bill was amended in a manner which, although not fully safeguarding the rights of Negroes, nevertheless gave to the race a measure of protection in the proposed distribution of federal funds. This bill passed the Senate, but received an adverse report in the committee of the House of Representatives.

An advisory committee on education was appointed by President Roosevelt to survey the problem of education and report to him in 1938. The coordinating committee and the N.A.A.C.P. continued their campaign to have incorporated in any proposed legislation safeguards to insure equitable distribution of federal funds.

Graduate and Professional Training: In continuation of the fight to open state universities to Negroes, the case of William B. Redmond against the University of Tennessee was heard in the chancery court on March 22. In reply to the N.A.A.C.P.'s contention that Redmond's rights as a citizen under the fourteenth amendment were being denied by the state of Tennessee when it furnished professional training for whites and denied similar training to Negroes, the University of Tennessee contended that the state was being fair to both races in providing the kind of education "best suited to the two races."

Mr. Redmond was represented by Charles H. Houston, Z. Alexander Looby, of Nashville, Tenn., and Leon A. Ransom, both of the national legal committee.

Chancellor J. Bejach, of the Shelby county court, on April 16 dismissed the petition for mandamus and held, among other things, that it was not a violation of the fourteenth amendment for the state of Tennessee to provide pharmaceutical instruction for white students while making no provisions for similar instruction for Negroes. He stated that it was against the criminal statutes of the state of Tennessee for Negroes and whites to be educated in the same institution and that Mr. Redmond should apply to the state board of education for some provision for him to study pharmacy.

On May 8 the Tennessee legislature passed a scholarship law for Negroes to attend out-of-state universities. This law was passed as a direct result of the association's suit against the University of Tennessee. The N.A.A.C.P. does not accept the

scholarship act as the equivalent of admission of Negroes to the publicly supported state university. However, since the association's funds were limited, it was believed that it would be wise to wait to see whether the scholarship law was fairly administered and whether or not the Negroes received the amounts to which they were entitled under the law.

The third case against state universities was the appeal of Lloyd L. Gaines from the decision of the Missouri circuit court dismissing his petition for a writ of mandamus against the University of Missouri to compel the university to admit him to its school of law. This case was argued before the Missouri supreme court May 8 and taken under advisement. Counsel for Mr. Gaines were Charles H. Houston, Sidney R. Redmond and Henry D. Espy. On December 9, the supreme court of Missouri affirmed the decision of the lower court, dismissing the petition of Gaines. Immediate preparations were made to seek a review in the U. S. supreme court.

Baltimore County High School Case: The circuit court of Baltimore county dismissed the petition for mandamus of Margaret Williams to compel the board of education of Baltimore county to admit her to one of the so-called "white" high schools. This petition was based on the fact that no separate high school facilities were provided for Negroes.

An appeal was made to the court of appeals of Maryland. The case was argued on April 22 by Thurgood Marshall, Leon A. Ransom and Edward P. Lovett. The Maryland court of appeals in May affirmed the order of the circuit court of Baltimore county dismissing the petition. Attorneys for Miss Williams alleged that Negroes were not only excluded from the "white" high schools, but in addition to this, the board of education required them to take unfair examinations before permitting them to attend the Baltimore City high schools. They alleged that these examinations were not given to white students and that the discrimination excluded qualified Negroes from a high school education. The court of appeals of Maryland ruled, as a matter of fact, that the examinations were fair and that under the circumstances there was no discrimination. In handing down the decision the court of appeals made the surprising observation that the existence of a system of separate schools "involves allowances of some incidental differences, and some inequalities in meeting practical problems presented." Since the argument of the case, the Baltimore county board of education has liberalized its scholarship provisions for Negro children of the county now being sent to Baltimore City and has added transportation allowances for them.

St. Louis School: The colored citizens of St. Louis have been granted a permanent injunction against the board of education restricting the board from erecting a 17-room elementary school building in the yard of the Vashon high school. The basis of the injunction was that the proposed site of the new school was on a site of an already crowded school area and would decrease the play space for the Negro children. This case was handled by the St. Louis branch of the N.A.A.C.P. and the St. Louis Civic Cooperative League.

Equalization of School Terms: The general assembly of the state of Maryland at its 1937 meeting passed a law equalizing the terms of white and colored schools. Prior to this time the average school term for colored children was less than that of the white children. The passage of this act was the direct result of the continued campaign against educational inequalities in the state of Maryland.

Equalization of Teachers' Salaries: The campaign to equalize teachers' salaries in the separate schools in the South was opened in the state of Maryland with the case of William Gibbs, Jr., against the board of education of Montgomery County, Md. Mr. Gibbs filed a petition for a writ of mandamus to compel the board to establish salary schedules without regard to race or color of teachers. Mr. Gibbs alleged that he was a public school teacher acting as a principal and was being paid \$612 a year, while white teachers with the same qualifications and performing essentially the same duties were being paid \$1,125 a year as teachers and \$1,475 as principals.

The board of education filed a demurrer to his petition, which was argued before the full bench at Rockville, Md. The court overruled the demurrer and required the respondent board of education to answer. The case was settled out of court by an agreement of the board of education to raise the salaries of the Negro teachers 50% of the differential beginning August 1, 1937, and to completely equalize salaries by August 1, 1938. This will mean an increase of \$30,000 annually to the Negro teachers of Montgomery county.

Petitions have been introduced in several other counties in Maryland and many of the boards of education have agreed to equalize salaries.

The second case was filed November 10 in Calvert County, Md., on the same basis as the Montgomery County case. This was also settled out of court by agreement. Petitions will be introduced in all of the counties of Maryland and followed with court cases whenever necessary until the twenty-three counties

have equalized salaries. This will mean a total increase of about a half million dollars a year to the Negro teachers of the State of Maryland.

Thurgood Marshall, met with the annual convention of the Virginia State Teachers' Association November 27 and plans were made to start cases to equalize teachers' salaries in Virginia. The convention appropriated \$1,000 as a nucleus for a \$5,000 defense fund to protect the teacher or teachers who would file cases to equalize salaries. A joint committee was organized composed of members of the state teachers' association and members of the Virginia State conference of branches.

Investigation has been started toward the equalization of salaries in the states of Florida, Alabama, Georgia and Oklahoma.

Chapter 3

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

Wages and Hours Bill: The national office is making every effort to have Negro voters in northern and western states throw all of their strength against any wages and hours bill being passed by Congress which discriminates against Negro labor.

It has been reported that the wages and hours bill sponsored in the last session of Congress by Senator Hugo L. Black, and which was opposed by practically every other southern senator, must be made "more palatable to the South" in order to get it through the next session. The opposition in the last session was based principally on the fact that the measure proposed to give Negro laborers in the South shorter hours and higher wages.

In a statement from the national office colored voters were warned that if the bill is to be changed in order to make it more acceptable to the South, a special wage level will be fixed for Negroes; and that if such a measure should be passed, for years to come the standard wages for Negroes will be fixed with government sanction. Colored citizens were urged to call upon their congressmen and senators before they return to Washington, insisting that no discriminatory bill be passed.

The national office on November 24 sent a second communication to members of Congress setting forth the association's position on federal wage and hour legislation. This letter gave the association's indorsement of the principle of legislation

establishing standards of minimum wages and maximum hours of work, as embodied in the Black-Connery bill, but expressed strong opposition to any geographical or racial differentials.

Farm Tenancy Board: On August 31, the association wired President Roosevelt requesting that a competent Negro be appointed to the board whose duty it would be to carry out the provisions of the farm tenancy act. Under date of September 10, Harry L. Brown, assistant secretary in the department of agriculture, wrote that the board had been named soon after the appropriation of funds had been made by Congress.

In reply to Mr. Brown's letter, inquiry was made as to whether or not consideration is being given by the department to the appointment of Negro administrative assistants.

The association's continued interest in the problems of sharecroppers and tenant farmers was evidenced by the speech of Secretary Walter White in January before the annual convention of the southern tenant farmers' union in Muskogee, Oklahoma. Mr. White again hailed the unprecedented mixed union of white and colored tenant farmers and sharecroppers in the South and urged continued solidarity for the attainment of their common objectives.

American Federation of Labor: The association sent to the fifty-seventh annual convention of the American Federation of Labor in Denver, Colorado, during the week of October 4, an open letter urging that the A. F. of L. revise its treatment of the Negro worker and reverse the policy of discrimination and exclusion which has been followed for so long by affiliated unions.

On the opening day of the convention, the association's letter was followed up by a telegram urging that in addition to wiping out discrimination by affiliated unions, the convention go on record as being unequivocally opposed to any geographical or racial differentials in any wages and hours legislation by Congress.

In response to the association's telegram, President William Green wired from Denver:

"We have constantly endeavored to amend wages and hours bill . . . so as to make it equitable and just. We have always opposed the recognition and maintenance of differentials in wages . . . It is the policy of the A. F. of L. to bring about the elimination of discrimination against any class of workers because of race, creed or color . . . We shall continue our efforts in this direction."

The committee on legislation urged at the convention the adoption of a resolution in support of federal anti-lynching legislation. The resolution was opposed by P. D. Jackson, head of the

central labor council of Dallas, Texas, who insisted that "We are capable of handling our own business in the South." However, on a vote a chorus of ayes supported the resolution while Mr. Jackson was alone in his opposition.

Committee for Industrial Organization: During the peace negotiations between the C.I.O. and the A. F. of L., the national office wired the C.I.O. urging that they "insist that in any new labor alignment unions shall freely admit workers regardless of race, creed or color."

A telegram, in response from the office of John L. Lewis, stated:

" . . . the C.I.O. will maintain as conditions of unity those principles which it regards as absolutely essential to the continued healthy progress of the American labor movement. One of those principles is to allow no discrimination on the basis of race, creed or color."

Further emphasis upon the non-discriminatory position of the C.I.O. was given the association in March by Mr. Lewis in a letter which stated: "The policy of the United Mine Workers of America and the Committee for Industrial Organization has always been that colored persons should be treated on an absolute equality with white persons." The letter was in response to one from the association based on reports that the United Automobile Workers, a C.I.O. union, had been organizing separate Negro locals in some parts of Michigan.

Following complaint to the association that separate Negro locals of the United Automobile Workers' Union were being organized in the Ford plant and that Negro Chrysler workers were being omitted from the seniority rule, the national office wrote Homer Martin, president of the union, who emphatically denied both rumors and stated the policy of the union to be against segregation.

Brotherhood of Trainmen: Upon announcement in the daily papers that the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen had been given permission by New York City officials to organize employes on the Independent Subway, the N.A.A.C.P., together with other groups including the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, protested to Mayor LaGuardia. The protest was made on the ground that the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen has a clause in its constitution providing that only "white males" can become members of the organization. In response to the protest, the Mayor announced on April 1 that the city would not bargain collectively with any union of employes on the city-owned subway if that union barred Negroes from membership.

Peonage in Georgia: Action upon reports that in Warren County, Ga., Negro cotton pickers were being forced to pick cotton at the rate of forty cents per hundred pounds when they were being offered seventy-five cents in the adjoining county, the national office requested the department of justice to make an immediate and thorough investigation of the situation. Press reports were that armed guards prevented the pickers crossing the county line.

On September 18, Assistant Attorney General Brien McMahon wrote that the investigation would be made.

Relief Workers to Cotton Fields: Reports coming to the association for more than a year were climaxed by a complaint received the latter part of September from Fayetteville, N. C., charging that colored women were being taken off W.P.A. projects and forced to accept cotton-picking jobs. The reports stated that not only were the colored women forced into the cotton fields, but that they also were ordered to take their children out of school and make them pick cotton.

The national office sent to W.P.A. Administrator Harry L. Hopkins a sharp letter of protest on this matter, reminding him of the pledge made by the assistant administrator that state administrators would be instructed not to close down projects in cotton areas unless employment at standard wages was definitely available, and requesting that an investigation be made.

A meeting of several organizations in New York City, at which the N.A.A.C.P. was represented, was held with a view to combining the efforts of these organizations to force the federal government to prosecute peonage cases in the South.

On October 7, David K. Niles of the W.P.A. wrote that an investigation was being made; and similar assurance was received from Assistant Attorney General Brien McMahon.

Chapter 4

LEGAL DEFENSE

DISCRIMINATION—SEGREGATION—THE BALLOT

The association makes two conditions upon which it enters a case, though each case is judged upon its merits by the National Legal Committee. These conditions are: 1. Does the case involve color discrimination? 2. Is some fundamental citizenship right of colored people involved?

Clayton and Caruthers: An application for permission to file a writ of coram nobis in the circuit court was refused by the Arkansas supreme court in the case of Bubbles Clayton and Jim Caruthers of Blythesville, Arkansas, convicted in April, 1935, of criminally attacking a white woman on December 21, 1934.

An amendment to the original petition for a writ of habeas corpus has been filed in federal district court. Hearing on the case was set for January 25, 1938.

John A. Hibbler and Scipio A. Jones, of Little Rock, Arkansas, and Charles H. Houston, of New York City are counsel in the case. The case has been financed by the Little Rock branch and contributions from the national office.

Cunningham Extradition Case: The Boston, Mass., branch of the N.A.A.C.P. was instrumental in preventing the extradition to Georgia of James Cunningham where he was wanted on a charge of receiving stolen property. The sentence imposed, had Cunningham been returned, was seventy years.

Bill Jack Bledsoe: Convicted of killing George Stanford, a white overseer on the R. C. Denny plantation located about six miles from Milan, Tenn., Bledsoe was sentenced to serve twenty years in prison. The shooting followed an argument over grass seed. Bledsoe, who was born on the Denny farm, had planted the grass seed but had been told subsequently to move off by the riding boss and the latter is said to have promised to pay Bledsoe for the seed but failed to do so. Bledsoe is said to have fired only after four shots had been taken at him.

An appeal will be made from this conviction by the lawyers for the defence: P. L. Harden, Jackson, Tenn.; J. Ross McKinney, chief counsel, Jimmie Lee Taylor and Buck Crider. Harden, the colored lawyer, was threatened with being run out of town when the case first came to trial, but he refused to be frightened.

This case is being financed by the Memphis branch and the national office.

Angelo Herndon: On April 26, the Georgia Insurrection law was held unconstitutional by the United States supreme court and Angelo Herndon, sentenced to twenty years on a Georgia chain gang for radical activities was freed. The N.A.A.C.P. assisted in the latter phases of the Herndon case.

Joe Hale: Hale, convicted in Kentucky of murder by an all-white jury and sentenced to die, is petitioning the United States supreme court for certiorari on the jury issue. The case is now pending before the supreme court and a stay of execution has been obtained.

Dr. Leon A. Ransom, a member of the national legal committee and Charles H. Houston, special counsel, are handling the case.

Stafford Dames: The grand jury convened in Miami, Fla., on October 18 and was scheduled to take up the case of Stafford Dames, Jr., who was killed by two Miami policemen in July, 1937. Young Dames apparently was shot down in cold blood on his mother's porch. The police's excuse was that they thought he was a burglar.

The A.C.L.U. and the N.A.A.C.P. are associated in this case.

Roscoe and Henderson Young: These young Texas Negroes were convicted at Marshall, Texas, on a charge of rape and condemned to death.

The national office requested H. T. Faulk of Quitman, Tex., to make an investigation. Mr. Faulk's report shows the usual police brutality to obtain a confession, and, as to Henderson Young, says that the boy's mother and father were intimidated into making the statement that Henderson was seventeen years old so as to bring him within the jurisdiction of the criminal court. Mr. Faulk has noted an appeal in order to give himself time to go further into the matter.

Arthur Mack and Oscar Perry: These men were convicted and sentenced to death for the killing of a white night watchman in Columbus, Ga. Investigation by the Atlanta branch disclosed the fact that the killing was in self-defense, after both boys had been shot by the night watchman at a barbecue. The executions were scheduled for September 9, but were not carried out because motion for a new trial was filed by the defense attorney. George P. Munro, ex-judge in Columbus, is defending these two boys. He was retained by the national office to defend Oscar Perry as Perry had no counsel.

THE BALLOT

Lane v. Wilson et al: The Wagoner county voting case in Muskogee, Okla., is on appeal to the circuit court of appeals. This case was begun in 1934 for the purpose of testing the validity of the suffrage law which prohibits persons who had attained age in 1916 and failed to register from voting at all future elections in the state. This law was passed shortly after

the repeal of the grandfather clause. This case is being financed by the national office. Charles A. Chandler of Muskogee is acting as counsel for the association.

Senator Borah and the 14th Amendment: In February, the press carried news of a proposal by Senator William E. Borah that the 14th amendment be repealed and that a new amendment be adopted carrying over certain provisions for civil rights and apportionment of representation from the 14th amendment but eliminating three provisions of the 14th amendment which have particular significance for Negroes. These eliminations are:

SECTION 4: Prohibiting the U. S. or any state from assuming or paying any debt or claim for the emancipation of any slave or loss incurred in aid of the rebellion. (If this provision was eliminated, all the southern states would at once pass laws recognizing debts of the Confederacy and southern Negroes would be taxed to pay the cost of the rebellion which attempted to perpetuate slavery.)

SECTION 5: Giving Congress the power to enforce the provisions of the 14th amendment by appropriate legislation.

The chairman of the legal committee wrote to Senator Borah inquiring reasons for these eliminations and pointing out why the proposed eliminations should not be made. The special counsel issued a statement urging Negroes to fight adoption of resolution.

DISCRIMINATION

Shenandoah National Park: Following reports in the press that one of a group of seven recreational colonies in the Shenandoah National Park in the state of Virginia was to be set apart for colored people while the other six are for white, the national office wrote to Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes making inquiry as to whether this reported jim-crowism was true. The association's letter states that if the report were true the N.A.A.C.P. wished to go on record as vigorously protesting against the inauguration of such a policy. Under date of February 4, Mr. Ickes replied:

"Only tentative plans have been made for the furnishing of accommodations to visitors in Shenandoah National Park. The plans include, as mentioned in your letter, recreational areas for both white and colored people in conformity with the customs of the state in which the park is located. Each of the recreational areas will contain such types and grades of services for which there is a demand, and additional areas will be set aside and developed along the lines desired by the visitors to the extent of the demonstrated demand and available sites."

Investigation in the Flood Area: Because of repeated rumors of unfair treatment of Negroes in the flood area, the assistant secretary spent ten days in Kentucky, Tennessee and points in Arkansas, Missouri, and Illinois, along the river, making investigations as to the treatment of Negroes with regard to flood relief and labor conditions.

In Louisville, the assistant secretary found that there was little discrimination, but that few trained colored social workers were employed for the rehabilitation work after the waters subsided.

In Memphis there was some discrimination shown in the distribution of clothing as well as the salaries paid white and colored nurses. The worst of the discriminatory actions occurred at Memphis where city police rounded up Negroes on Beale Street and forced them to work on the levees in South Memphis.

In Paducah, Ky., which was entirely inundated, rehabilitation work was just getting started when the assistant secretary arrived and there was evidence that Negro nurses, and particularly social workers were needed to interpret properly the problems of Negro refugees. Some discrimination was reported in the very small towns along the river in Arkansas, Illinois, and Missouri, but because of impassable roads and uncertain train schedules, as well as lack of time, the assistant secretary was unable to visit these points. He conferred, however, with the regional office of the Red Cross in St. Louis, which has jurisdiction over Arkansas and was assured that every effort would be made to avoid discrimination.

The American Red Cross: The American Red Cross invited the N.A.A.C.P. to send a representative to a conference in Washington, April 26, to consider and make recommendations on the following points:

1. Alleged discrimination against Negroes in rescue and emergency relief.
2. Alleged inadequacy of the rehabilitation program for Negroes.
3. Requests for larger Negro representation on advisory committees.
4. Proposed employment of Negroes on the relief staff, such as doctors, nurses, and case workers.
5. Alleged discrimination against Negroes in the rates of compensation for doctors and nurses.

The association was represented by Roy Wilkins. There were representatives from other organizations interested in the Negro.

The Red Cross representatives expressed the feeling, at the conclusion of the conference, that with the example of Louisville before them, following the recent flood disaster, and with the

increase in the number of qualified Negro social workers, a more liberal policy of employing colored workers in future disasters would certainly be followed, although care would have to be exercised in selecting the kind of communities into which these workers could be sent.

Federal Civil Service: Miss Natica Marshall, a resident of Brooklyn, N. Y., passed a civil service examination for junior stenographer in the treasury department at Washington. After being employed for several months, she received a notice that on June 30, she would be dismissed because of reduction in force. However, Miss Marshall had reason to believe, from her frequent transfers while employed, that the real cause of the notice being given her was her color. She took the matter up with the national office which in turn corresponded with the treasury department officials including Secretary Henry A. Morgenthau, Jr., and Miss Josephine Roche, assistant secretary.

The dismissal notice was rescinded and Miss Marshall has been assigned to a permanent position as junior stenographer. So far as we know, this is the first time a colored person has been employed above the grade of messenger in the Treasury department.

Ezra Nix: For quite some time, the national office has been interested in the case of Ezra H. Nix, a letter carrier in the Montgomery, Ala., post office. Although for the four years, 1929-1932, Mr. Nix had an efficiency rating of 97% or better and accumulated in these four years only 33 demerits, with the change of administration in 1933 he suddenly began to accumulate demerits so rapidly that in two years (1934 and 1935) he accumulated a total of 569 demerits.

This resulted in the dismissal of Mr. Nix from the service and subsequent protest by the N.A.A.C.P.

On September 30, the national office wrote W. W. Howes, first assistant postmaster general, charging that postmasters in the South have deliberately set out to embarrass and drive Negro employes from the postal service and that they habitually refuse appointments and promotions according to merit. The association's letter pointed out the record of Mr. Nix "does not make sense in the ordinary experience of mankind . . ." and continued, "We must insist that the central administration in Washington give the most careful scrutiny to such shocking changes in merit ratings as in the Nix case and many other cases of Negro employes in the South."

Sylvanus Browne, Jr.: On March 9, the national office protested to the post office department at Washington against the

passing over by Postmaster Edmund Carpenter at Woodbury, N. J., of Sylvanus Browne, Jr., a colored man, who stood number three on the eligible list for clerks and carriers. Mr. Browne's name was passed over while numbers 4 and 7 were appointed.

On April 12, a reply was received, not at all satisfactory, from W. W. Howes saying:

"I can only reiterate what I have written you in the past regarding appointments at other post offices to the effect that the appointments made by the Department are in accordance with Civil Service Rules and are sustained by the United States Civil Service Commission . . ."

Boy Scout Jamboree: Upon being informed that Fred S. Ames, a colored first-class boy scout of Newport, R. I., had been barred from the National Jamboree of the Boy Scouts of America to be held in Washington beginning June 26, the national office lodged a protest with the Boy Scouts of America, Inc.

The Newport branch reported that young Ames, leader of Troop No. 1, a colored troop of that city, had been chosen to go to the Jamboree and that his expenses had been raised and all arrangements made when the Boy Scout leaders of the state advised his parents not to send him, since the Rhode Island delegation would be stationed with delegations from states of the Deep South and the scout leaders would not be responsible for him.

An investigation was made and finally Ames was notified that he might attend the Jamboree if he wished to do so. He attended and reports that he had a great time.

Miami, Florida, "Vagrants": Upon reading in the *Miami Daily News* that city officials of Miami were arresting Negroes as vagrants, having them sentenced to thirty days in jail and then using them to collect trash and garbage in order to save money for the city, the national office made protest to the mayor of Miami, to Attorney General Cummings and to Governor Fred P. Cone, of Florida.

Knickerbocker Hospital: The association protested to Mayor LaGuardia and to the officials of the Knickerbocker hospital in New York City regarding the treatment accorded the late Mrs. W. C. Handy when the hospital refused on March 11 to admit Mrs. Handy because she was a Negro. Desperately ill, Mrs. Handy was left lying in an ambulance for more than an hour while hospital officials wrangled over admitting her, even though reservation had been made over the telephone by her physician and a private ambulance had been engaged to take her to the hospital. She was finally admitted and died two hours later.

The national office requested of the Mayor that an official investigation of the hospital be made and that the \$65,000 a year which the institution receives from the city be withdrawn if it is found that the hospital has a policy of excluding Negroes.

In a conference at the national office March 29, E. M. Robinson, president of the hospital board, stated that the hospital does not have a policy of excluding Negroes but has "a policy of treating the sick of our neighborhood regardless of race, color or creed." He stated that the woman employe who had refused Mrs. Handy had been transferred to other duties; that she had had no authority to speak for the hospital.

Shelby National Forest: The N.A.A.C.P. first attempted to obtain equal recreational facilities for Negroes in Shelby National Forest, a recreational development of 12,000 acres near Memphis, Tenn., developed under the National Park Service, Department of the Interior, and the State Department of Conservation of Tennessee. The original efforts to have Negroes accommodated in Shelby National Forest were blocked by the Community Welfare League of Memphis, a local interracial organization which recommended that no facilities for Negroes be provided in the Shelby Forest because of "possible friction between the races" and that a separate recreational area be developed.

The N.A.A.C.P. is insisting that the development in the new park be equal in recreational facilities to the development of Shelby National Forest.

T.V.A.: The Tennessee Valley Authority is developing extensive recreational facilities in the Norris Dam area which include boating, camping, fishing and all forms of sport. No facilities whatsoever have been provided for Negroes. The Knoxville branch and the national office of the N.A.A.C.P. have protested this discrimination and have urged that since the T.V.A. is a completely federal project and the area is federal territory that the 14th amendment be respected and equal accommodations be provided for all regardless of race or color. Negotiations are still in progress.

Chapter 5

DEPARTMENT OF BRANCHES

FIELD WORK

The N.A.A.C.P. executives visited 140 cities and towns in 22 states, addressing over 700 meetings and traveling 106,300 miles during 1937. The greater part of the field work in 1937 covered the branches in the midwest and southwest and the North Atlantic states. Less concentrated work was done in other sections of the country.

In addition to the N.A.A.C.P. branch meetings, the executives spoke to many conferences, forums and clubs, and in several colleges, universities and other schools throughout the country. Radio addresses were broadcast from the following stations: Stations WEVD, WJZ, WABC, in New York City; Station WWJ, Detroit; Station WAVE, Louisville; also, Los Angeles; Station KEEN, Seattle; and from Morgantown, W. Va., and Atlantic City, N. J.

A SUMMARY OF MEETINGS AND MILEAGE

	<i>Meetings</i>	<i>Mileage</i>
Walter White	119	27,528
Roy Wilkins	11	11,114
William Pickens	286*	31,817
Daisy E. Lampkin	21	6,606
Juanita E. Jackson	179	6,008
Charles H. Houston	63	14,589
Thurgood Marshall	40	8,695
	719	106,357

*William Pickens addressed 54 meetings while on leave of absence for work with Government Forums in Seattle, Washington, during May.

States visited during the year: Alabama, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Virginia and West Virginia.

The Field Secretary conducted intensive membership campaigns in Mobile and Birmingham, Ala.; Chicago, Ill.; Indianapolis, Ind.; Louisville, Ky.; Detroit, Mich.; Cleveland, Ohio; Newark, N. J.; Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Special Assistant to the Secretary conducted similar campaigns in New Orleans, La.; Boston, Mass., and Baltimore, Md.

Large campaigns conducted under local leadership were held in Philadelphia, Pa.; Atlanta, Ga.; Los Angeles, Calif.; Richmond, Va.; Springfield, Mass.; St. Louis, Mo.; New York, N. Y.; Akron, Ohio; Memphis, Tenn.

The total contributed by the branches toward the national budget in 1937 was \$27,458.42. The Detroit, Michigan, branch contributed the largest amount during 1937, sending in \$2,204.06 on apportionment.

Seventy-two (72) branches paid the full apportionment assigned for 1937, the apportionment being the amount each branch is asked to contribute toward the national budget. The Honor Roll of these branches is as follows:

Birmingham, Ala.	Jamaica, N. Y.
Los Angeles, Calif.	Rochester, N. Y.
Monrovia, Calif.	White Plains, N. Y.
Sacramento, Calif.	Akron, Ohio
Santa Monica, Calif.	Cleveland, Ohio
Bridgeport, Conn.	Columbus, Ohio
St. Petersburg, Fla.	Dover, Ohio
Atlanta, Ga.	Greene County, Ohio
Augusta, Ga.	Licking County, Ohio
Rome, Ga.	Mansfield, Ohio
Chicago, Ill.	Toledo, Ohio
Rockford, Ill.	Youngstown, Ohio
Gary, Ind.	Logan County, Okla.
Indianapolis, Ind.	Sapulpa, Okla.
Keokuk, Iowa	Tulsa, Okla.
Waterloo, Iowa	Allegheny Valley, Pa.
Louisville, Ky.	Bryn Mawr, Pa.
Baton Rouge, La.	Media, Pa.
Lake Charles, La.	New Castle, Pa.
Shreveport, La.	Philadelphia, Pa.
Baltimore, Md.	Pittsburgh, Pa.
Boston, Mass.	Uniontown, Pa.
Springfield, Mass.	Columbia, S. C.
Detroit, Mich.	Florence, S. C.
Grand Rapids, Mich.	Memphis, Tenn.
Pontiac, Mich.	Dallas, Teaxs
Port Huron, Mich.	El Paso, Texas
Saginaw, Mich.	Houston, Texas
Duluth, Minn.	Halifax County, Va.
Bayonne, N. J.	Louisa County, Va.
Jersey City, N. J.	Roanoke, Va.
Orange, N. J.	Richmond, Va.
Princeton, N. J.	Charleston, W. Va.
Rahway, N. J.	Marion County, W. Va.
Albuquerque, N. M.	Montgomery, W. Va.
Albany, N. Y.	McDowell County, W. Va.

New and Reorganized Branches: The Board of Directors granted permanent charters to twenty-seven (27) new and re-organized branches in the following places:

Pompano, Fla.; Tampa, Fla.; Keokuk, Iowa; Paducah, Ky.; Harford County, Maryland; Montgomery County, Md.; Lake County, Mich.; Stoddard-New Madrid Counties, Mo.; Goldsboro, N. C.; Broken Bow, Okla.; Holdenville, Okla.; Lawton, Okla.; Okmulgee, Okla.; Shawnee, Okla.; Germantownship, Pa.; Greene County, Pa.; Florence, S. C.; Houston, Tex.; Chesterfield County, Va.; Middlesex County, Va.; Northumberland County, Va.; Nottaway County, Va.; Pocahontas, Va.; Huntington, West Va.; McDowell County, West Va.; Monongalia County, West Va.; Weirton, West Va. Duplicate charters were granted to: Baltimore, Md.; Cleveland, Ohio; Bakersfield, Calif.; Jackson, Miss.

State and Regional Conferences: The State Conferences of Branches in Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, New Jersey, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania and Virginia continued to render valuable service to the general welfare of the Association by stimulating the work of the branches, helping to organize and revive dormant branches, and ably developing and coordinating programs of local units.

The second annual regional conference of southern branches was held in Atlanta, April 22-25. The conference has fulfilled original hopes by expanding and revitalizing the work of the N.A.A.C.P. in that section. A seven-point program was adopted by the conference. The program outlines a vigorous fight against educational inequalities, discrimination on railroads, discrimination in employment, the white democratic primary, police brutality, crime among Negroes, and lynching.

Cases Handled by Branches: The branches have conducted many cases, both criminal and civil, in their own communities. Without giving the many details involved in each case, we mention briefly some of the outstanding cases fought by the branches in 1937:

Little Rock, Ark.—Continued to raise funds in hope of carrying Clayton-Carruthers case to U. S. supreme court. Men sentenced to death in 1935 for alleged criminal assault on a young white woman.

Memphis, Tenn.—Aided in securing a Tennessee supreme court reversal of the murder sentence of Bill Jack Bledsoe, tenant farmer, who killed a white man in self-defense. The case was remanded for a new trial.

Chicago, Ill.—Instituted a court fight to test the legality of residential segregation in Chicago. Again, Chicago handled more cases than any other branch in the N.A.A.C.P. 127 in-

vestigations were made, and 936 cases were handled,—while 341 were referred to other organizations.

Akron, Ohio—Investigated the George Thurman case, and succeeded in having Thurman returned from Mississippi to Akron, whence he had been virtually kidnapped from the Akron police and taken to Mississippi to face a twenty year old murder charge.

Other Significant Branch Accomplishments:

Fairmont, West Virginia—Staged the first interracial dinner ever held in that section.

Louisa County, Virginia—Secured a four room addition to the Louisa Training School, with a promise from the school board to bring the school up to a standard High School as quickly as possible.

Princeton, New Jersey—Secured employment for colored clerks in the American and A. & P. stores.

Rahway, New Jersey—Secured equal privileges for colored people in the municipal swimming pool.

Cleveland, Ohio—Sponsored and had enacted into law a Civil Rights Bill for Ohio.

Boston, Mass.—Successfully prevented the extradition of James Cunningham to Georgia. Cunningham had escaped from a Georgia chain gang seventeen years before where he had been sentenced to a total of seventy years on a charge of receiving stolen property.

Youth Work: There are at present 83 chartered youth councils of branches and 30 youth council organization committees in 24 states. There are 15 chartered college chapters and 28 college chapter organizations committees in 11 states.

The majority of these youth groups has developed since March, 1936, when the national Board of Directors approved the plan of reorganization of the youth section of the Association. In March, 1937 the new constitution for youth councils was approved.

A national youth program has been evolved by the youth members, under the guidance of the Special Assistant to the Secretary. This program, built around the major objectives of the Association, provides for national periodic youth activities, observed with local emphases and coordinated with local activities, supported by a monthly local youth program meeting local needs.

Many youth councils have undertaken specific local social action projects under the supervision of senior branches, such as the successful drive for job opportunities conducted by the Gary, Indiana youth council.

The major national youth activities were the demonstrations against lynching in February and the mass meetings against inequalities in public education which were held in connection with American Education Week in November. The youth councils also assisted actively in the sale of Christmas seals and anti-lynching buttons.

ANNUAL CONFERENCE

The 28th annual conference of the Association held in Detroit, June 29 - July 4, inclusive, was the largest in the history of the N.A.A.C.P. The registration of delegates was well over 600. The formal addresses dealt with educational inequalities, the anti-lynching fight, vote discrimination and segregation, federal relief, and labor.

Speakers for the mass meetings included: Judge Ira W. Jayne, Dr. James McClendon, Dr. Louis T. Wright, Dr. Robert C. Weaver, Homer Martin, Gloster B. Current, J. E. Spingarn, Congressman Joseph A. Gavagan.

The twenty-third Spingarn medal was formally presented to Walter White by Governor Frank Murphy at the July 2 meeting. The occasion was marked by the presence of four Spingarn medalists on the platform. Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, who won the medal in 1935, presided; Dr. Henry T. Hunt, who was awarded the medal in 1930, was on the platform; Dr. James Weldon Johnson, awarded the medal in 1925, was one of the speakers of the evening.

It was voted to hold the 1938 conference in Columbus, Ohio.

The Staff: On October 1, E. Frederic Morrow was added to the executive staff as coordinator of branches. He will assist in devising branch programs and generally supplement the work of the director of branches and the field secretary.

Board of Directors: New members of the Board elected at the annual meeting in January were: Dr. Walter Gray Crump, New York; Hon. William H. Hastie, Washington, D. C.; Dr. N. C. McPherson, Nashville; Hon. Caroline O'Day, Washington, D. C.; James H. Robinson, New York; Dr. Charles H. Thompson, Washington; Dr. Elizabeth Yates Webb, Washington, D. C.

PUBLICITY

The campaign for passage of the federal anti-lynching bill continued to be the source of the greatest publicity for the association during 1937, just as it did in 1936. The stories in the newspapers and magazines reached a new peak in April with the passage by the House of the Gavagan federal anti-lynching bill (H.R. 1507). The publicity occasioned by the debate and the passage of the bill was intensified and increased greatly by the blow torch lynching of two colored men at Duck Hill, Miss., April 13—the very day on which the Gavagan bill was being debated in Congress. Of all the editorial comment on the campaign for a federal anti-lynching bill in newspapers in all sections of the country, perhaps the editorials in the Danville, Va., *Register* of April 15 entitled "We Reverse Ourselves" was the most inspiring and forthright piece of writing.

Considerable publicity was also gained by the association's efforts to have the Harrison-Black-Fletcher federal bill to aid the states with education amended so as to provide equitable distribution of funds in the states having separate schools by law.

The annual conference in Detroit, Mich., proved a source of national publicity in the daily and weekly press, largely because of the sharp discussions there on the Committee for Industrial Organization and the new industrial unions making a bid for the membership of Negro workers.

The presentation of the 23rd Spingarn medal to Walter White also gained nationwide publicity in the daily and weekly press. The Negro press, as it has for many years; was generous in chronicling the activities of the association and was extremely helpful and encouraging with its critical editorial comment.

Chapter 6

FINANCES AND THE CRISIS

Life Members: Following are the names of those who subscribed to life membership since the plan was inaugurated in 1927. A life membership is \$500, payable in a lump sum or in

annual installments of \$100. Those who have paid this membership in full and whose names are inscribed upon the permanent bronze plaque in the national office in New York are:

John B. Nail, New York City	*Albert E. Pillsbury, Boston, Mass.
Afro-American Newspapers, Inc.	Jestina Roy, Philadelphia, Pa.
Baltimore, Md.	Amy E. Spingarn, New York City
Eleanor Alexander, Cleveland, Ohio	Arthur B. Spingarn, New York City
Ernest R. Alexander, New York City	J. E. Spingarn, New York City
Harry E. Davis, Cleveland, O.	Eleanora K. Terrell, Plainfield, N. J.
Louise W. Davis, Cleveland, O.	*Neval H. Thomas, Washington, D. C.
John M. Drew, Darby, Pa.	Helen D. Washington, Newark, N. J.
John H. Howard, New York City	A. Wilberforce Williams, Chicago, Ill.
*Charles K. Ovington, New York City	*Mary E. Wilson, Boston, Mass.
Elizabeth Ovington, New York City	Louis T. Wright, New York City
Mary White Ovington, New York City	

PAID IN PART

Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority	O. H. Sweet, Detroit, Mich.
Lillian A. Alexander, New York City	R. M. Tribbitt, Columbus, O.
Edward W. Anderson, San Diego, Cal.	U. Conrad Vincent, New York City
John A. Bailey, Columbus, O.	*Maggie L. Walker, Richmond, Va.
A. E. Bush, Little Rock, Ark.	Moses L. Walker, Detroit, Mich.
Simeon T. Carson, Washington, D. C.	J. Q. R. A. Webb, Norfolk, Va.
Edward S. Cunningham, Bklyn., N.Y.	*J. W. Hudspeth, East Orange, N. J.
James H. Curry, Jersey City, N. J.	Willis N. Huggins, New York City
Dennis Edwards, New York City	*John Hurst, Baltimore, Md.
Charles H. Garvin, Cleveland, O.	James A. Jackson, Columbus, O.
Elzora Gibson, Los Angeles, Calif.	Nannie E. Jewell, St. Louis, Mo.
C. B. Gilmore, Athens, Ga.	Paul E. Johnson, Chicago, Ill.
W. C. Handy, New York City	Wardner H. Jones, Buffalo, N. Y.
John R. Hawkins, Washington, D.C.	B. L. Jordan, Richmond, Va.
Lonnie Hicks, New York City	T. C. Windham, Birmingham, Ala.
H. B. Holmes, Columbus, O.	W. W. Wolfe, Newark, N. J.
E. A. Kendall, Hot Springs, Ark.	Afro-American Life Insurance Co.,
Nathan R. Margold, New York City	Jacksonville, Fla.
John E. Nail, New York City	The National Benefit Life Insurance
L. A. Nixon, El Paso, Tex.	Company, Washington, D. C.
Henry C. Patterson, Philadelphia, Pa.	Order of the Eastern Star, Mobile, Ala.
James W. Roberson, Jersey City, N.J.	Beaux Art Club, Newark, N. J.
M. E. Ross, New York City	Jesse G. Dickinson, Columbus, O.

*Deceased.

FINANCIAL REPORTS

Omission of Statements: For reasons of economy the balance sheet statement of the association is being omitted this year, as well as the summary statement of special funds. We are carrying, however, from W. C. Heaton & Company, a statement of income and expenses, exclusive of special funds, for the year ending December 31, 1937.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

INCOME AND EXPENSE STATEMENT GENERAL FUND

For the Year Ended December 31, 1937

INCOME:

Contributions		
General	\$11,703.11	
Annual Conference	1,128.50	
Mattie F. Roberts Legacy	748.23	
Total Contributions		\$13,579.84

MEMBERSHIPS:

Branch Memberships	25,140.22	
Memberships at Large	2,591.33	
Life Memberships	1,220.00	
Total Memberships		28,951.55

MISCELLANEOUS:

Christmas Seals—Net	4,113.96	
Branch contributions for traveling expenses.....	1,189.70	
Interest, dividends and rentals—Net.....	639.93	
Literature Sales—Net	73.63	
Total Miscellaneous		6,017.22

Total Income		48,548.61
Expenses—Statement 3		49,313.87

Loss, Ordinary Operations		765.26
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APPROPRIATIONS:

To The Crisis for Salary—Editor.....	900.00	
To The Crisis for Salary—Circulation Manager.....	200.00	
To The Crisis for Expenses.....	1,500.00	
	2,600.00	
To Branch State Conferences.....	62.95	

Total Appropriations		2,662.95
Loss After Appropriations		3,428.21

OTHER INCOME:

Amount realized on sale of assets carried on the books at \$1.00		
On Securities	52.05	
On Reduction of Mortgage	450.00	
Total		502.05

Reserved for Federal Unemployment Insurance Taxes— 1936 and 1937—Estimated		2,926.16
		1,000.00

Excess of Expenses over Income, to Statement 2..		\$ 3,926.16
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NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

EXPENSES

For the Year Ended December 31, 1937

SALARIES:

Administrative	\$ 9,364.55
Field	6,010.00
Clerical	13,054.88
Special Publicity	89.50
Total Salaries	\$28,518.93
Rent	1,334.72
Light	167.65
Telephone and Telegraph	1,079.12
Postage	3,293.71
Printing, Multigraphing and Stationery.....	3,163.25
Traveling	2,928.80
Annual Conference Expense	1,357.61
Clippings	153.88
Supplies and Sundries	2,074.33
Medals and Awards	160.85
Office Repairs and Extra Expenses.....	471.50
Miscellaneous—Insurance, Interest, Bank Charges, etc....	81.08
Crisis Subscriptions to Members	3,719.05
Old Age Benefits Taxes	263.99
Educational Campaign Expense	148.00
Depreciation	222.40
Accounting	175.00
Total Expenses to Statement 2.....	\$49,313.87

THE CRISIS

The circulation of The Crisis was maintained through 1937 at about 10,500 copies monthly. The magazine continues to be kept alive by a subsidy from the N.A.A.C.P. and there are still no funds available for the expansion program needed to start the magazine on the road to self-sufficiency. Since July, 1934, when the present editor took charge, the magazine has lost no circulation, but has gained very little, due to a number of factors, the principal one being lack of funds for circulation promotion and for improvement in appearance and content. One of the important sources of support in the matter of circulation continues to be the unremitting effort of Mrs. Daisy E. Lampkin, field secretary, in soliciting subscriptions to The Crisis in connection with her membership campaigns. It is well to observe once more that if the branches of the association were one-fourth as active as Mrs. Lampkin, the circulation of the magazine could be increased at least 50% and perhaps 100%.

Omission of Statements: For reasons of economy the balance sheet of The Crisis Publishing Company, Inc., and comparison have been omitted. The profit and loss statement from the report of W. C. Heaton & Company for the year ending December, 1937, is published herewith.

CRISIS PUBLISHING COMPANY, INC.

PROFIT AND LOSS STATEMENT

For the Year Ended December 31, 1937

		<i>% to Total Income</i>
INCOME:		
Sales, net of returns	\$ 4,580.26	
Subscription Income		
Unexpired subscriptions, January 1.....	\$2,421.35	
Subscriptions received—From N.A.A.C.P.....	3,719.05	
Subscriptions received—Direct	1,711.50	
	<u>7,851.90</u>	
Unearned subscriptions, December 31.....	2,617.24	
	<u>5,234.66</u>	
Subscription Income	5,234.66	
Advertising (Exclusive of \$200.00 billing value of space allowed to N.A.A.C.P.)	2,765.41	
	<u>12,580.33</u>	
Book Department—Profit	162.88	
Other Income	55.56	
	<u>12,798.77</u>	
Total Income	12,798.77	100.00
COSTS AND EXPENSES:		
Production Cost:		
Inventory, January, 1937 issue.....	38.00	
Paper Purchased	1,510.53	
Printing	4,426.55	
Engraving	638.26	
	<u>6,613.34</u>	
Total Inventory and Purchases.....	6,613.34	
Deduct: Inventory January, 1938 issue.....	52.29	
	<u>6,561.05</u>	
Total Production Cost	6,561.05	51.26

SALARIES :

Managing Editor—Paid by N.A.A.C.P...	\$900.00	
Office	2,933.88	
Total Salaries	3,833.88	29.96
General Expenses, per Statement 3....	4,236.70	33.10
Depreciation of Furniture and Fixtures..	128.37	1.00
Bad Debts Net of Recoveries :		
Agents	\$576.59	
Advertisers	121.60	
Total Bad Debts	698.19	5.46
Total Costs and Expenses.....	15,458.19	120.78
Operating Loss, to Statement 1.....	2,659.42	20.78

CONTRIBUTIONS :

By N.A.A.C.P. towards Salary	900.00	
By N.A.A.C.P. towards Promotion Expense....	180.00	
By N.A.A.C.P. towards Other Expenses.....	1,520.00	
By New York Crisis Committee	200.00	
By Others	59.00	
Total Contributions to Statement 2.....	2,859.00	
Net Income—Excess of Contributions over Operating Loss, to Statement 1...	\$ 199.58	

FORM OF BEQUEST

I give and bequeath to the "National Association for the Advancement of Colored People," incorporated in the year 1911, under the Laws of the State of New York the sum of.....

Dollars to be used for the purposes of the said Association.

3/26 7 day

